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30 April 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Briefs

Christmas Island Benefits	1
Communications Bases Ban	1

BURMA

Briefs

Fighting in Mong Kung	2
People's Army Action	2
Karen Losses Reported	2
Karen Base 'Encircled'	2
New Budget Law Promulgated	3

INDONESIA

Mochtar Terms Australian Claims to Oil Area Untenable (Michael Richardson; THE AGE, 31 Mar 84)	4
Pancasila Seen as Dialogue Topic in 1984 (TEMPO, 31 Dec 83)	8
Dailies on PNG Action Against Military Attache (Jakarta Domestic Service, 14 Apr 84)	12
Tax Bills Signed Into Law (SINAR HARAPAN, 2 Jan 84)	13
Refugees Talk About Brutality, Repression, Hunger in East Timor (Madeleine Prowse; PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 21 Mar 84)	14
Interview With Governor of East Timor (Mario Viegas Marrascalao Interview; PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER, 23 Mar 84)	17

Natuna Declines To Be Part of West Kalimantan Province (SINAR HARAPAN, 2 Jan 84)	20
East Timor Said To Have Enough Food (SINAR HARAPAN, 2 Jan 84)	21
Construction of Isuzu Engine Plant Started (BUSINESS NEWS, 30 Mar 84)	22
Target of Development of Automotive Industry (BUSINESS NEWS, 30 Mar 84)	23
Foreign Investors Not Interested in Shipbuilding Industry (HARIAN UMUM AB, 2 Jan 84)	24
Editorial: Reordering Shipping Sector (BUSINESS NEWS, 30 Mar 84)	27
Korean-Built Asphalt Ships To Be Completed (BUSINESS NEWS, 30 Mar 84)	30
Briefs Ties With PNG	31
MALAYSIA	
Afghan Mujahidin To Open Office in Kuala Lumpur (Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 18 Apr 84)	32
Mahathir on Mid-Term Review of Malaysia Plan (Kuala Lumpur International Service, 29 Mar 84)	33
THAILAND	
Evacuation Plans Set for Workers in Middle East (SIAM RAT, 2 Mar 84)	34
MP Advocates Contrary Views on SRV, PRK (SU ANAKHOT, 4-10 Mar 84)	36
Measures Planned To Correct RTA Shortage of Cargo Transport (SIAM RAT, 1 Mar 84)	39
RTN Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Profiled (Nanthana; DAILY NEWS, 5 Mar 84)	41
VIETNAM	
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
Van Tien Dung Speaks at Military Region Meeting (Hanoi Domestic Service, 11 Apr 84)	42

Military Training in Ho Chi Minh City Schools Discussed (Nguyen Huu Tri; DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP, Oct 83)	43
Need To Improve Advisory, Organizational Role of Staff Officers Expounded (Cao Kinh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Mar 84)	46
Briefs	
Propaganda Work in Dong Thap	49
Dong Thap Trial	49
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID	
Reportage on PRC Shelling of Border Areas (Hanoi Domestic Service, 4, 5 Apr 84)	50
Army Paper Condemns Shelling Thai 'Farce,' PRC Shelling	
NHAN DAN Scores PRC for Shelling Vietnamese Areas (VNA, 4 Apr 84)	52
NHAN DAN Says PRC Shellings Premeditated Action (VNA, 5 Apr 84)	54
NHAN DAN Commentary Condemns PRC Incursion (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Apr 84)	56
NHAN DAN Scores PRC's 'Hostile, Warlike' Policy (VNA, 11 Apr 84)	58
NHAN DAN Scores PRC 'Collusion' With U.S., Japan (Hanoi Domestic Service, 9 Apr 84)	59
NHAN DAN Questions Purpose of Kampuchean Camps (Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Apr 84)	60
Notice Issued on Confirmation of Former Vietnamese Residents in Kampuchea (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 13 Nov 83)	61
National Assembly Delegation Visits East Europe (VNA, various dates)	64
Arrives in Sofia	
Meets Todorov	
Arrives in Bucharest	
Departs Romania	
Leaves for Romania	

Military Delegation Led by Le Trong Tan Visits India (VNA, various dates)	68
Leaves Hanoi	
Arrives in New Delhi	
Returns From Visit	
Hanoi Gathering Marks Ethiopia's Victory Anniversary (VNA, 5 Apr 84)	69
NHAN DAN Welcomes Hungary's National Day (VNA, 4 Apr 84)	70
NHAN DAN Refutes Thai Charge of SRV Incursion (VNA, 3 Apr 84)	71
SRV-LPDR Friendship Group's Hanoi Branch Begun (VNA, 11 Apr 84)	72
Briefs	
Greetings to Greek Counterparts	73
Message to Malta	73
USSR-SRV Friendship Society	73
Nicaraguan Friendship Delegation Visit	73
Details of PRC 'Armed Provocations'	73
SRV-Cuba Friendship Association	74
Envoy Awards Baku College	74
Chernenko, Politburo Greet Le Duan	74
Cuba's Solidarity Order Conferred	74
Nicaraguan Youth Score PRC Provocations	75
CSSR Envoy's Press Conference	75
Outgoing YAR Ambassador	75
Nguyen Duc Tam Visits Laos	75
Envoy to Thailand	75
UN Secretary General's Envoy Visits	76
Visiting Lao Minister	76
Sympathy Note to Madagascar	76
Joint Coffee Production Projects	77
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youths Hold Congress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Apr 84)	78
Review of April Issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Apr 84)	79
Briefs	
Youth Federation Meeting Leadership	83
Council of State Regular Session	83
District Level Building Directive	83
Regulation on Cultural Relics	84

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Land, Population in Hoang Lien Son Reallocated To Boost Economy
(Tran Anh Thai; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 14 Mar 84) 85

Ho Chi Minh City Bank Stresses Monetary Management
(Le Cong Thuong; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 24 Feb 84) 89

AGRICULTURE

Investment in Industrial-Food Crop Areas Intensified To Boost
Production
(Xuan Minh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 14 Mar 84) 91

Briefs
Dong Nai Grain Production 93
Seminar on Southern Irrigation 93

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Briefs
Mao Khe Coalmine Renamed 94

LABOR

Trades Developed To Provide Jobs for 620,000 Urban Residents
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 14 Mar 84) 95

Briefs
National Labor Redistribution 97
Dac Lac Labor Redistribution 97

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'Very Powerful' Cyclone Hits Haiphong Districts
(Hanoi Domestic Service, 16, 18 Apr 84) 98

Preliminary Report
Extensive Damage Reported

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Better Management of Lang Ong Area Urged
(SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 29 Jun 83) 100

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

CHRISTMAS ISLAND BENEFITS--The Australian Government is to introduce new administrative arrangements for Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean to bring the Australian territory into line with the rest of the country. The minister for territories and local government, Mr Uren, said it was proposed to introduce normal social security and health benefits to Christmas Island. Wage rates would be determined, applying the same principles that apply generally to Australian wage earners. Mr Uren said that despite the fact that its self-sovereignty had been transferred to Australia in 1958, Christmas Island had continued to be treated differently from mainland Australia. The minister said the government had accepted the general thrust of the reports on the long-term future of Christmas Island which said that the island should be opened up to a wide range of economic activities in view of its declining reserves of phosphate. He said local government would be introduced on the island and those eligible of its 3,000 inhabitants would be entitled to vote in Australian federal elections. Detailed proposals on the future of the island would be put to the government by the end of June. [Text] [BK120937 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Apr 84]

COMMUNICATIONS BASES BAN--The Labor Party in Western Australia wants a ban on communications and surveillance bases likely to be used in the targetting of nuclear weapons. It says such bases are nuclear targets themselves. The AFP [Australian Labor Party] State Executive has recommended that labor work towards prohibition of the bases. It wants the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, to prepare a program to implement the ban and report to the party's National Executive by 1986. [Text] [BK170809 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Apr 84]

CSO: 4200/673

BURMA

BRIEFS

FIGHTING IN MONG KUNG--Combat news on the heavy blow suffered by the military government's mercenaries near Mong Kung: On 12 March, the People's Army forces attacked and crushed a company from 14th Light Infantry Regiment under the mercenary 55th Division (Nawngwaw) in Mong Kung township, Central Shan State. During this battle, 46 enemy soldiers were killed and 14 were wounded. A total of 15 weapons, including 3 carbines, 6 G-2's, 4 G-4's, and 1 2-inch mortar, and 1 M-79 collapsible mortar, 13 hand grenades, 27 2-inch mortar shells, over 4,000 rounds of ammunition, and other military equipment were seized by the People's Army. [Text] [BK061558 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 6 Apr 84]

PEOPLE'S ARMY ACTION--Guerrilla attack in eastern Keng Tung: On 6 March, a People's Army unit attacked the military government's defense volunteers of (Nan Yin) village. The attack killed two defense volunteers and wounded several others. The People's Army captured 1 carbine, 20 rounds of ammunition, and 4 grenades. On the same day, one enemy soldier was killed by the mines planted by the people. [Text] [BK010905 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 30 Mar 84]

KAREN LOSSES REPORTED--Rangoon, 23 Mar (AFP)--Burmese Army troops killed 284 Karen rebels, injured 89 and captured 21 in 192 clashes between October 1983 and January 1984 in southeastern and central command areas, a press report said today. It said that 22 rebels surrendered during that period following clashes. Earlier this year the Burmese Government launched its biggest drive yet against ethnic Karen rebels who have been Rangoon [as received] for the past 36 years. [Text] [BK230932 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 23 Mar 84]

KAREN BASE 'ENCIRCLED'--Mae Sot, Tak--About 300 Burmese troops with heavy weapons have encircled the Karen 101st Battalion's base at Pha Lu, it was reported yesterday. A source said the Burmese force led by Maj Christopher surrounded the Karen base in a bid to prevent traders dealing with the rebels. It was thought the 1,000-strong unit recently formed for anti-rebel warfare would complete their training at Myawaddy soon and reinforce the troops at Pha Lu. [Text] [BK300222 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Mar 84 p 3]

NEW BUDGET LAW PROMULGATED--Rangoon, 29 Mar (AFP)--Burmese President San Yu last night promulgated a new budget law for fiscal 1984-85 beginning April 1, setting a ceiling of 500 million dollars on state borrowing, both locally and overseas. Details of the budget published in today's paper authorized the cabinet to raise local money through sales of bonds at interest and repayment rates fixed by cabinet. State economic organizations and development committees could raise foreign loans with cabinet approval for financing economic plan projects and the Planning and Finance Ministry could guarantee such foreign loans, according budget law [as received] which was not released to agencies last night. [Text] [BK291645 Hong Kong AFP in English 1635 GMT 29 Mar 84]

CSO: 4200/682

MOCHTAR TERMS AUSTRALIAN CLAIMS TO OIL AREA UNTENABLE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 31 Mar 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by Michael Richardson]

[Text] Singapore, 30 March--Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar, has described Australia's claims to potentially oil-rich areas of the Timor Sea as "untenable and unrealistic."

In an exclusive interview last night, he told THE AGE that the formal negotiating positions of Australia and Indonesia, which is disputing the claim, were so far apart it would require a high-level political decision to reach a compromise.

He said he hadn't seen any readiness from the Government in Canberra to do that.

While Indonesia was willing to continue "technical" talks with Australia on maritime boundaries, it was "not in a particular hurry."

Dr Mochtar--who is a lawyer by training and Indonesia's most senior negotiator on the law of the sea--spoke to THE AGE during a stopover at Singapore airport on his way to Geneva and Moscow.

He said his comments were "the first time the Indonesian side has articulated its position so clearly."

Technical experts from Australia and Indonesia met in Canberra for several days of inconclusive talks last month. The discussion centred on a missing section of the seabed boundary known as the Timor Gap, which lies between East Timor and the North West Coast of Australia.

The Fraser Government held four rounds of discussions to try to close the Timor Gap but they ended in October 1981 without reaching a solution.

The two Governments signed agreements in 1971 and 1972 delimiting the maritime boundary on most parts of both sides of the Gap. The Gap was not covered because East Timor was then under Portuguese control. Indonesia invaded and incorporated the territory in 1975-76.

Since then, tension over Timor between Australia and Indonesia, protracted negotiations leading to a new law of the sea convention, and a toughening of Jakarta's negotiating position on maritime boundaries have prevented the Timor Gap from being closed.

Observers believe Jakarta has the whip hand in the present stand-off with Canberra because of growing pressures on the Federal Government from oil explorers and the West Australian and Northern Territory Governments to resolve the longstanding dispute over jurisdiction so the search for oil and natural gas in the area can proceed.

The need for the Hawke Government to finalise the boundary with Indonesia has become more acute following the Jabiru oil find off Australia's north-west coast late last year. Indications that the bonanza, discovered by the BHP-led consortium may be part of a major new oil province extending to other parts of the Timor sea, have aggravated the situation.

The Jabiru field, conservatively estimated by BHP to contain about 250 million barrels of recoverable oil, lies some 200 kilometres away from the Timor Gap and is well within a zone that Indonesia acknowledges to be under Australian sovereignty.

But the Federal Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Walsh, said earlier this month the Bureau of Mineral Resources expected further oil discoveries to be made near the Jabiru field and in other areas of similar geology nearby. This might make Australia almost self-sufficient in crude oil by the early 1990's.

The agreed boundary, on either side of the Timor Gap, is much closer to Indonesian territory than to Australia and roughly follows the line of the Timor trough--a deep depression on the seabed between 30 and 50 nautical miles from the south coast of Timor island.

Australia argued in the past that the trough, which is over 3,000 metres deep in places, is a natural divide separating the wide Australian continental shelf from the narrow Timor shelf. It said the disputed section of the border should be closed with a straight line.

Jakarta maintains that the continental shelf between East Timor and Australia is continuous and that the boundary should be drawn along a median line equidistant from the two shores.

If conceded by Canberra, this would mean the loss of thousands of square kilometres of promising oil and gas areas, some of which have been leased to Australian and foreign oil companies.

On the other hand, firms with exploration rights issued by Australian authorities in or close to the disputed zone on the Timor Gap, want security on tenure before they undertake large expenditures.

Dr Mochtar said Indonesia was seeking "a fair settlement" in the negotiations with Australia.

"I think the median line is a fair settlement because the new law, as laid down in the law of the sea convention, has abandoned the old definition of continental shelf of the 1958 convention, on which the previous negotiations were based.

"The Indonesian position is based squarely on the law existing at present. The Australian position is that we should just draw a line connecting the old (boundary) lines (that were fixed in 1971-72).

"In effect it (Australia) is saying 'Negotiate in 1984 on the basis of the 1958 convention which has already been revised.' It's an untenable position."

Dr Mochtar said Indonesia had difficulty assembling its experts for technical negotiations of the kind being conducted with Australia on maritime boundaries because they were at various posts abroad. "We will have to let some time pass before we have another round..."

Did he think the matter could be solved quickly.

"I don't know. You will have to ask the Australian side. I don't know whether there has been an offer (from Canberra) of a compromise line."

He confirmed that a compromise would involve splitting the difference between the Australian and Indonesian positions but said he could not commit Jakarta to acceptance of such a compromise.

He said Canberra and Jakarta would have to move away from basing arguments purely on technical and legal data. A political decision was needed to resolve the issue.

"That would require a compromise, but I haven't seen any readiness (to do that) on the part of Australia.

"I cannot speak on behalf of my government because its still under consideration--the willingness to come to a compromise solution.

"We (Australia and Indonesia) are still arguing from our respective viewpoints. But you can argue till you are blue in the face.

"When the need for a solution becomes really great, paramount, then a political decision can be made overriding the technical arguments."

He said as far as Indonesia was concerned things had not reached the stage where a political decision was required.

"I'm content to leave it at the technical level. We are not in a particular hurry," Dr Mochtar added.

The importance of the maritime boundary negotiations with Indonesia is underscored by Australian officials who admit that the key to an overall solution is finalising the seabed boundary in the Timor gap.

Also at stake in the talks, which resumed last month, areas not covered by the 1971 and 1972 seabed boundary agreements. Apart from the Timor Gap, the missing parts cover the western end of the 1972 line and a separate boundary between Australia's Christmas Island territory and the main Indonesian island of Java. }

In addition, the whole separate boundary between Australia's fishing zone and Indonesia's exclusive economic zone must be negotiated--although a provisional fisheries arrangement was settled in 1981 to overcome the practical problems of overlapping fisheries jurisdictions.

That arrangement roughly follows the median line except in the west where it comes close to Australia's Ashmore and Cartier islands.

CSO: 4200/688

PANCASILA SEEN AS DIALOGUE TOPIC IN 1984

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 31 Dec 83 pp 12, 13

[Article: "A Year of Dialogue, We Hope"]

[Text] Midnight had passed. But more than a hundred people still sat in the auditorium. Some of them were old men wearing sarongs and velvet caps. They were debating a very serious issue: the position of the Nahdatul Ulama [Muslim Scholars Party], or NU, toward the government's call for community organizations [ORMAS] to accept Pancasila [basic principles of the Indonesian republic] as single principle.

These Muslim teachers and scholars sitting on the "Khittah" commission of the NU Scholars MUNAS [national congress], which was held last week at the Syafiiyah Islamic Training Center in Situbondo, East Java, were among those dragged into controversy on the most significant political issue in Indonesia in 1983: Pancasila as single principle.

The Muslim teachers were not alone. Young people, students, politicians, priests, ministers-- in short, everyone belonging to an organization--were included in that appeal and had to take a position.

Among NU scholars, the government's call to accept Pancasila as single principle was viewed with suspicion as first. "Why are they just 'inviting' us while they are so zealous about it? What do we get out of it?" said a speaker in the "Khittah" Commission meeting.

Such suspicions and challenges are understandable. The principle of an organization has real meaning and constitutes a foundation of ideology, a place on which to stand. Changing the principle means changing the soul and spirit of the organization. Pancasila is apparently not an issue, but Pancasila as single principle seems still to be a question.

Moreover, the suggestion that all ORMAS accept Pancasila as single principle is still an "invitation." MPR [People's Consultative Congress] Decision No II/1983 on broad outlines of state policy [GBHN] required only political parties and the Organization of Functional Groups [GOLKAR] to "become truly sociopolitical forces based only on Pancasila as single principle." The GBHN

requires that ORMAS only provide stability and intensify efforts to bring this about through legislation.

Why should Pancasila be the single principle? Officially, the call for all sociopolitical forces to "bind themselves to the Pancasila principle" was made for the first time by President Suharto in his state address on 16 August 1982.

In that speech, the president pointed out the casualties that occurred in the 1982 general elections as a result of "wild excesses by election participants throughout the campaign." Those excesses, according to the president, warn us to turn again to renewal and simplicity in political life, which means renewing the vessel and its contents. "In other words, this means simplifying the structure and renewing the zeal, attitudes and activities of the sociopolitical forces," said the president.

Simplification of the structure is needed because many political party systems in the past failed to develop political stability and build effective government. The principle of the new structure will be rooted in the New Order national consensus, namely, Pancasila and the 1945 constitution. "Therefore, a healthy foundation for renewing political life and simplifying its structure is not group ideology but orientation to development and a Pancasila society," said the chief of state.

Based on experience in two general elections, said the president, the number and structure of the political parties are appropriate. Still needing to be cleared up is the question of the distinctive principles that they follow. "All sociopolitical forces, especially political parties that still hold to principles other than Pancasila, must affirm that their sole principle is Pancasila," declared the president.

The two political parties, the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] and the PPP [Development Union Party], of course have their respective distinctives, Marhaenism and Islam, in addition to the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 constitution. This was made possible by the law on political parties and GOLKAR. But apparently the "Pancasila-plus" status is no longer desired by the president.

In several of his earlier speeches, the president frequently referred to the 1966 "New Order consensus" that all groups of social forces be based upon the single principle and ideology of Pancasila. The inclusion of other principles or distinctives may cause "question marks." The president considers the walkout that occurred during the debate on the P-4 [Guidelines for Expressing and Practicing Pancasila] in the 1978 MPR [People's Consultative Congress] general assembly to be evidence of "uncertainty about Pancasila."

The political parties apparently had no trouble taking a position. Immediately after the president's official call on 16 August 1982, the PDI and PPP declared their acceptance of Pancasila as single principle of their

organizations. The 1983 MPR general assembly therefore did not hesitate to approve this obligation for inclusion in their decision on the GBHN.

The ORMAS are different from parties, however. President Suharto for the first time officially called on ORMAS also to accept Pancasila as single principle when he opened the GOLKAR National Congress III on 20 October 1983. "In the framework of stabilizing the position of community organizations in the life of the state and the community, we must also affirm that all community organizations have only one principle, Pancasila." This will be covered in an ORMAS law now being drafted.

The chief of state also made a guarantee at that time: this action would not lead to the formation of a single party. This action also would not destroy the variety and plurality that marks Indonesian society. All these steps, said the president, are to "complete and settle the place of Pancasila as the foundation of the state, as the national ideology, and as the view of life of the Indonesian people."

That guarantee appears not to have been enough, evidenced by the blocking of efforts by several ministers to prepare the way for a draft legislation on ORMAS. Several youth and extracurricular student organizations voiced the strongest rejection.

Although the HMI [Muslim College Students Association] congress held in Medan last May was opened with introductory remarks by Abdul Gafur, minister for youth and sports, the HMI retained Islam as the principle of their organization. Achmad Zacky Siradj, former HMI general chairman, explained the rejection by saying, "To discuss Pancasila would be a step backwards by the HMI." The purpose of the HMI, founded in 1947, was to support the Republic of Indonesia, which was founded upon Pancasila and the 1945 constitution. Furthermore, since 1971 the preface to its constitution has included Pancasila.

Nevertheless, last November minister Abdul Gafur was able to wear a big smile. The disaster of rejection by the HMI was redeemed by the agreement reached at the GMNI [Indonesian National College Students Movement] congress in Lampung to accept Pancasila as single principle. The excuse given by GMNI presidium chairman Daryatmo was that this action would "give room for GMNI to move."

Although what the government has done is officially only an "invitation," without any sanctions against rejection, there is not much opportunity for ORMAS stubbornness, given the current political "constellation." Sudharmono, minister of state and state secretary, said 2 weeks ago that the government had not yet decided whether ORMAS that reject Pancasila as sole principle will be disbanded. "But, at the least, they will be shunned or not recognized," he stated.

In spite of this "threat," "opposition" to this call to the single principle still arises. The latest occurred 2 weeks ago. The leaders of the all-Indonesia religious council, representing MUI [Indonesian Islamic Scholars

Council], MAWI [Supreme Council of Church Leaders], DGI [Indonesian Council of Churches], the Central Parisadha Hindu Dharma, and WALUBI [Representatives of Indonesian Buddhists], affirmed in a statement presented to religion minister Munawir Sjadzali that ORMAS of a religious nature will continue to be based on their respective religions and faiths. They recognize Pancasila, however, as the sole principle for the life of the state.

In light of all of this, the question of Pancasila as single principle will continue to be the prominent issue in 1984. It is possible, in fact, that the debate will become even more boisterous as the time approaches for submission of the draft legislation on ORMAS.

There is one interesting fact: President Suharto has never used the term "Pancasila as single principle." The term he uses is "political principle." Does this mean then that nonpolitical ORMAS will not be subject to this rule?

That is difficult to say. "Pancasila has been accepted, not only as the foundation of the state but also as the view of life of the Indonesian people through P-4, which serves as guidelines for the individual. If the life of the individual is guided by Pancasila, why not organizations?" said an official.

According to the same source, the rejection of the invitation to accept Pancasila as single principle by some parties is because of suspicion or misunderstanding of its objective. "It is also possible that everyone does not have the same understanding. For example, there may be differences in opinion as to the meaning of 'principle,' or there may still be those who fear that Pancasila will replace religion," he said.

He suggested, therefore, that dialogue be developed between the government and the ORMAS, especially to ensure uniform interpretation and understanding. "All parties must possess maturity of mind. A good objective should be achieved in a good way, as well," he stated.

It can be hoped that 1984 will be a year of dialogue. But that depends upon whether the government will establish an "unnegotiable price."

6942

CSO: 4213/141

DAILIES ON PNG ACTION AGAINST MILITARY ATTACHE

BK150324 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 14 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The ANGKATAN BERSENJATA daily said it can hardly believe that Indonesia's closest neighbor, PNG [Papua New Guinea], has expelled our military attache from Port Moresby following the accusation of a territorial violation by Indonesian jet fighters on 27 March. The daily expressed deep regret over the action, because yesterday the PNG Government sent its foreign minister, Rabbie Namaliu, to Jakarta to clarify the issue. Despite this, the Indonesian Government remains calm and refrains from taking an hysterical attitude.

The SUARA KARYA daily also shares the same view and hopes that Indonesia will exercise self-restraint over the expulsion of the Indonesian military attache from Port Moresby. The daily also urges the public to take the same attitude pending the outcome of the meeting between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his PNG counterpart Namaliu.

SUARA KARYA hopes that through official clarification from the Indonesian Government, the PNG will gain a meaningful experience in maintaining its international relations, particularly with Indonesia, which always pioneered the rights of freedom, sovereignty, and peace.

The PELITA daily expressed the hope that through the meeting between Mokhtar and Namaliu, the background of the PNG action, which is hardly understandable, could be thoroughly clarified.

The MERDEKA daily, commenting on the same subject, said that although it urges self-restraint, the latest PNG action is a serious development that should also be seriously tackled. The daily also sees pressure from the opposition against Michael Somare's government, because they seem to be unhappy to see cordial relations between Indonesia and the PNG.

As in the cases of other dailies, MERDEKA is optimistic that the meeting in Jakarta between the foreign ministers of the two countries will make everything clear.

CSO: 4213/197

TAX BILLS SIGNED INTO LAW

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 2 Jan 84--Three national tax bills were signed into law by President Suharto on 31 December 1983.

The three laws are Law No 6 of 1983 on general provisions and tax procedures, Law No 7 of 1983 on income tax, and Law No 8 of 1983 on added-value taxes and sales tax on luxury items.

Laws No 6 and 7 took effect on 1 January 1984, while Law No 8 will take effect on 1 July 1984.

The president also signed five regulations, of which four were government regulations and one was a presidential directive.

The four government regulations are: (1) PP [government regulation] No 35 on the recording and assignment of identifying numbers to taxpayers, the delivery of notification letters, and regulations on submission of appeals; (2) PP No 36 on implementation of the 1984 income tax law; (3) PP No 37 regarding taxes on interest on time deposits and other savings; and (4) PP No 38 on the implementation of the 1984 added-value tax law.

The presidential directive was No 68 of 1983 on eliminating confusion over taxes on time deposits and other savings. The five statutes took effect on 31 December 1983.

6942

CSO: 4213/141

REFUGEES TALK ABOUT BRUTALITY, REPRESSION, HUNGER IN EAST TIMOR

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 21 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Madeleine Prowse: "The Heavy Hand in East Timor"]

[Text] Refugees who have managed to escape from the Indonesian-ruled territory of East Timor report brutality, repression and hunger on an unprecedented scale since Jakarta launched a new offensive last year.

Many refugees are reluctant to discuss their experiences.

Those who left with the help of the International Red Cross had to sign Indonesian papers saying they understand that, if they talk about Timor abroad, their families at home will suffer.

Those who escape illegally are terrified for their families and the people who helped them flee.

One woman, just arrived in Lisbon, says Indonesian troops, supported by tanks, planes and helicopters, were everywhere in town and country area searching for guerrillas and their suspected supporters.

Farmers could not work in the fields because of the military operations and there was widespread hunger.

A refugee priest, who says he fled because he was on an Indonesian extermination list as a Fretilin sympathiser, says disease is rampant because medical supplies are not being distributed.

"People are dying from dysentery and cholera. They have no strength to resist disease he said."

The refugees say that the Indonesians are systematically eliminating all Fretilin sympathisers and their families down to the fourth generation--grandmothers and grandchildren.

In their last report on East Timor, Amnesty International quoted a former member of Indonesian intelligence on torture used on prisoners before killing.

"During the interrogations they were normally tortured, especially if the interrogators thought they were Fretilin soldiers or leaders.

"They would be tortured by hitting them with a blunt instrument, by jabbing lit cigarettes into their faces around the mouth or by giving them electric shocks, sometimes on the genitals," the report said.

The new government offensive has also brought thousands of Indonesian civilians to the territory, taking overall the key posts in administration and commerce, in an attempt to crush the Timorese' eight-year resistance by smothering their culture and language.

The priest, who bears deep scars around the eyes as a result of Indonesian beating during interrogation, says no schools were now using the native Tetum language and there was only one, run by the Church, teaching in Portuguese.

He says most churches in the predominantly Roman Catholic territory had been closed and their clergy intimidated or threatened by the Muslim invaders.

One of his closest colleagues had been taken prisoner and his whereabouts were unknown.

When Indonesia seized East Timor, an island rich in potential offshore oil supplies, shortly after Portugal withdrew in 1975, the population stood at about 650,000.

By 1980 war, hunger and disease had diminished it to about 450,000, but today it stands at around 500,000 because of the Indonesian influx.

Because of Jakarta's tight hold on East Timor, information is scarce.

The International Red Cross stopped work there last July, a month before the government offensive began.

This was after it had been told that most parts of the country were out of bounds.

Refugees in Lisbon say the armed forces control all communications and troops deliver the mail. Letters to addresses outside Indonesia rarely arrive.

Fretilin has managed to smuggle out a coded communique written by its military leader Jose Gusmo Sha Na Na.

It describes bombing and a concentration of troops in a line from Viqueque to Baucau on the north coast.

It also tells of a series of Fretilin attacks which killed 12 Indonesian soldiers.

American Congressman Tony Hall, of Daytona, recently visited Portugal to collect information from refugees.

He gathered 115 congressional signatures on a letter to President Reagan calling for urgent action.

The U.S. like most other Western countries, had largely ignored the remote island people's plight, preferring not to upset relations with powerful and oil-rich Indonesia, its greatest anti-Communist champion in South-East Asia.

CSO: 4200/688

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR OF EAST TIMOR

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 23 Mar 84 p 5

[Interview with Mario Viegas Carrascalao, governor of East Timor, by Leigh Mackay in Jakarta; date not given]

[Text] Q: Last August, after a lull, Fretilin resumed its guerrilla campaign which led to 11-12,000 troops being stationed there. What is the situation and will Fretilin continue its attacks indefinitely?

A: It is not as calm as it was before August, but you can go everywhere now. There are no more restrictions on movement, no curfews, no martial law. I believe the number of troops has gone down.

Since Christmas there have been some ambushes. But we cannot stop development just because of Fretilin.

Q: Is Indonesia's only solution to Fretilin a military one?

A: The only solution is to make them come down. But you would need too many soldiers to hunt them in those mountains, so (it's a choice of) whether we use the military of Hansip (armed civil guard) or the police...Last year we gave them the chance to surrender, but they didn't want to accept.

to come down because they have made the people very angry by killing villagers, burning houses. [as published] They killed people from Viqueque co-operative, for instance. So we would have to guarantee Fretilin safety.

Q: Have there been substantial defections by Hansip to Fretilin since August?

A: Yes that happened in August, but 90 percent of them later returned with their weapons. They ran away because of Fretilin propaganda that a foreign force was coming.

Q: Reports reaching Lisbon from East Timor tell of military atrocities, reprisals against villagers.

A: No, no. But from August to perhaps October, when we had no clear picture, there were people interrogated for suspected involvement.

Relations between troops and villagers are generally good. If you compare the military people now in East Timor with those in 1977 or 1978, the discipline is far higher.

There are no complaints from people of the military entering houses trying to get things or treating them badly. The troops are mostly Kopasandah (red-bereted commandos), perhaps that's the difference.

Q: How do the horror stories arise?

A: Perhaps from people whose relatives were arrested for contact with Fretilin. Remember the rumors about my arrest or dismissal, about curfews in Dili (the provincial capital)? They weren't true either.

Q: Already 12 people have been convicted in Dili for allegedly supporting Fretilin, and we understand another 40 are awaiting trial on the same charge, subversion.

A: It is more than that, because there are those already being held when I became governor (September, 1982). All those held in jail now will be put on trial, nobody will be held without trial. It's normal civilian court with civilian judges and lawyers, not a military court.

The 12 jailed and the 40 you mentioned were arrested after last August, mostly for clandestine things such as keeping weapons in their homes, although they include some guerrillas caught in the hills.

Q: By last August you had released half of the original 4000 or so Fretilin, their families and sympathisers detained on Atauro Island. When will you resume releases?

A: There are still just over 2000 there. We haven't moved any since August but we plan to release them when the situation is clam.

Q: President Suharto has publicly stated that creation of an honest and efficient administration is a national priority. How much progress have you made in East Timor?

A: Some, but I believe I'm still far from my target. The problem is how to recruit the right people.

A few weeks ago I had to punish 31 people by delaying their promotions or pay increases. Some for instance signed a statement on the completion or quality of buildings without actually checking, so businessmen could get their money.

I don't want to run the risk of having people as we had before. I have already substituted some district chiefs and I'm preparing to substitute some of their deputies.

Q: Some Catholic Church sources have reported local food shortages. How bad is the food situation?

A: No, when we lack food in one place we supply it from somewhere else. Our problem is not lack of food but of transport for it, although the military are helping with trucks.

We've had a very good year in agriculture, with a surplus of corn in three districts but a deficit in one. The corn is now being harvested, and I believe it is the highest production for at least two years.

Our rice production last year was also good. Only in Los Palos district in the east did we have a shortage, because people were disturbed and did not feel secure enough to attend their fields. Corn may also be lacking in Viqueque district. But wherever we have a surplus we buy it and redistribute it.

It will be our highest coffee production ever. My estimation is about 10,000 tonnes compared with 4000 last year, and we will again improve the price.

Q: What is your development budget for 1984/85 and how will it be spent?

A: It's about the same as last year, 56 billion rupiah (about K50.4 million), a bit higher than we can spend because we are still using development funds from 1982.

Our priorities are still communications, health and education. We have about 52 doctors, the highest rate per capita in Indonesia, and this year we'll have our first graduates from our teachers' college, about 50, and 50 from nursing school.

Almost another 500 are training as teachers. At present we lack about 1000 teachers.

We are asphaltting the road from Dili to Same (about 60km) and it will reach Aileu (one-third of the way) this year.

We are also asphaltting from Ermera to Maliana (in the west) and from Dili to Baucau (northeast).

CSO: 4200/688

NATUNA DECLINES TO BE PART OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Tanjung Pinang, 2 Jan 84--The inclusion of the Natuna Islands in the province of West Kalimantan will not be implemented, since the islands' residents do not wish to relinquish their ties with Riau, Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Roestam stated on 25 December in his speech at the inauguration of Tanjung Pinang as an administrative city.

He said that the practicality of the island group's greater proximity to Kalimantan Barat than to Tanjung Pinang led to the idea of uniting it with Kalimantan Barat. But, because of cultural and historic ties plus other factors, it was difficult to use rational considerations alone as a basis for regrouping.

On another subject, the minister said that Riau Province, which is made up of both mainland and islands, is a special area possessing unique features. Riau has a strategic geographic location bordering directly on Malaysia and Singapore. Vietnam is only about 200 miles north of Natuna, and Riau lies on the route connecting Asia and Europe.

6942

CSO: 4213/141

EAST TIMOR SAID TO HAVE ENOUGH FOOD

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Jan 84 p 11

[Text] Dili, 1 Jan 84--The East Timor Logistics Depot, or DOLOG, as of December 1983 had been able to accumulate only 580 tons of threshed unhulled dry-stalk rice of the 1,000-ton goal set by BULOG [Logistics Board]. This amount was also a slight decline from 1982's total acquisition of 584 tons.

M. Hamlin Ilham BA, chief of DOLOG distribution and procurement for East Timor, explained on Saturday [31 December 1983] that reasons for failure to meet the procurement target included the lack of skilled personnel, continued use of traditional methods in processing farm products, and a long dry season.

"The people of this province need not worry. There is an adequate supply of basic food needs," he stated.

At the end of December 1983, DOLOG warehouses held 3,400 tons of hulled rice, 3,000 tons of corn, 590 tons of granulated sugar and 280 tons of wheat.

East Timor needs 1,400 to 1,500 tons of hulled rice per month, plus corn for market operations, as well as 150 tons of sugar and 300 tons of wheat monthly.

Of the 580 tons of threshed unhulled dry-stalk rice obtained in 1983, 190 tons came from the Baucau procurement area, an increase over the mere 40 tons obtained the previous year. Procurement from Maliana Regency was 390 tons, a decline from the 1982 total of 540 tons. Only 6 tons were bought from Mantuto Regency.

It is hoped that the procurement of dry-stalk rice will be better in 1984 than in previous years, since irrigation networks have been built in several regencies, like the one in the village of Seisal, Baucau Regency, with its 2,500 acres of farmland. Improved food production is hoped because of the irrigation networks.

6942

CSO: 4213/141

CONSTRUCTION OF ISUZU ENGINE PLANT STARTED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Mar 84 p 4

[Text]

The production of Isuzu automotive engines in Indonesia is expected to begin in 1985, using imported basic materials. Therefore, the price of locally manufactured Isuzu automotive engines will not be lower than the imported ones, Probosutedjo said when he represented Indonesian businessmen at a ceremony marking the start of the construction of an Isuzu automotive engine plant here earlier this week.

When completed, the plant will manufacture automotive engines of category I to IV, such as engines for Chevrolet Luv Pick Up, commercial cars, Jeep Troopers, and TLD-56 Light truck.

The target of production is around 30,000 to 50,000 units/year. The total investments for the setting up and the operation of the plant are estimated at US\$ 61,600,000. The Indonesian side holds around 49 percent of the shares of the company, and the foreign partner owns about 51 percent of the shares.

The Indonesian side in the company consists of PT Pantja Motor, PT. Garmak Motor and PT. Indauda Motor, which respectively possess 20 percent, 20 percent and 9 percent of the shares.

Minister of Industry Ir. Hartarto stated at the ceremony that the development of the automotive industry in Indonesia, especially in the production of commercial cars, would be directed to full manufacturing in Pelita IV.

The development of the automotive industry in Indonesia, according to the minister, is expected to create value added, reduce dependence on imports, save foreign reserves and strengthen Indonesia's balance of trade.

TARGET OF DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Mar 84 p 7

[Text]

The development of the automotive component industry in Indonesia in the forthcoming Pelita IV (fourth five-year development plan) will be handled with priority given to the setting up of plants that manufacture transmission, suspension and steering systems.

To support the automotive component and automotive engine industries, the development of the foundry and forging industries will also be given priority in the coming five-year period.

The projection of the production capacity of automotive and automotive component industries at the end of Pelita IV (1988/1989) is 525,000 units for automobiles, 143,800 units for gasoline fueled automotive engines, 139,600 units for diesel oil fueled automotive engines, 360,000 units for propeller shafts/axles.

The production capacity of the automotive industry at the present time is 350,000 units/year. The production of automobiles in Indonesia was recorded at 155,550 units last year, far below the production capacity.

There are 22 sole agents and 20 automotive assembling companies operating in Indonesia at present. Those companies produce 31 trade marks of automobiles consisting of 78 types.

FOREIGN INVESTORS NOT INTERESTED IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 2 Jan 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta, AB--Soelarto Hadisoemarto, general chairman of IPERINDO (Indonesian National Shipbuilders Association), said that foreign companies have shown no interest in investing in the Indonesian shipbuilding industry.

The reason may be the world economic recession, in which shipbuilding all over the world has been slow, Soelarto told reporters in Jakarta on Friday [30 December 1983].

He acknowledged that foreign companies want only to sell ships or ship components and that there have been no investments in Indonesian shipyards. The only activity, said Soelarto, has been a Japanese loan related to Japan's cooperation with PT [limited company] Pelita Bahari for expanding construction of 8,000-DWT [deadweight tons] ships costing 14 billion rupiahs.

He said that the lack of interest in capital investment may be a result of continuing uncertainty toward government policies on maximizing use of domestic production. There is also the problem of domestic bank credits for the maritime sector, for which interest and repayment requirements are still stringent compared with those in effect for international shipbuilding.

Many teams, delegations, groups and individuals have made visits to explore and study investment possibilities in the shipbuilding industry, but there have been no concrete results so far, said Soelarto, who was accompanied by IPERINDO secretary general Swasono.

In a year-end summary and a review of IPERINDO activity over the last several years, Soelarto told reporters that there have been many efforts to expand the capabilities of Indonesian shipyards.

Although domestic construction of new ships in 1983 may be assessed as fair, the shipbuilding industry continues to focus its attention on the problem of production continuity.

On the one hand, according to Soelarto, shipyards are urged to produce high quality vessels at competitive prices within reasonable periods of time.

In order to achieve those goals, however, shipyards need skills and experience, both technical and managerial. Experience can be gained only by building ships, and shipbuilding requires continuity in orders. Without such continuity it is hard for shipyards to raise their efficiency, he asserted.

Prospects for 1984

IPERINDO secretary general Swasono said that Indonesia's national armada now totals 3.5 million DWT. Indonesia's ship demands are quite large, both for replacement of old vessels and for the addition of new ships to serve national economic growth.

According to Swasono, the problems of domestic ship procurement are financing and availability of funds, since rather large amounts of money are needed.

In 1983, domestic shipyards received orders for new ships valued at 32 billion rupiahs. Orders came from civil government and ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces], state corporations and private corporations and were financed by APBN [national budget] funds, domestic bank credits, foreign soft loans, foreign export credits and state corporation funds. In 1981, orders totaled 85 billion rupiahs, and in 1982 they came to 60 billion rupiahs.

Important orders in 1982 were for five PERTAMINA [National Oil and Natural Gas Company] tankers of 3,500 DWT costing 25 billion rupiahs, two dredges of 1,600 tons valued at 14 billion rupiahs for the DITJEN PERLA [Directorate General for Sea Communications], and construction of offshore platforms. Important orders for 1983 were for 13 PERTAMINA oilers and tugboats valued at 14 billion rupiahs, 8 dredges and tugboats costing 8 billion rupiahs for the DITJEN PERLA and financed through Japanese government loans, and construction of offshore platforms.

If present talks and preparations proceed smoothly and funds become readily available, the Indonesian shipbuilding industry looks for 112 billion rupiahs in orders in 1984.

Swasono said that if the DITJEN PERLA project tendered in 1982-1983 and then postponed can be reinitiated the shipbuilding industry will win even bigger orders, orders that will guarantee work for the next 3 or 4 years.

Domestically Manufactured Components

IPERINDO welcomes the government policy reflected in the finance minister's Directive No 500/1983, which ordered that customs authorities no longer afford exemption from import duties and import sales taxes to raw and support materials for ships, ship machinery, ship electrical equipment, ship equipment and fittings, and ship spare parts that can now be manufactured domestically.

Soelarto believes that the Indonesian shipbuilding industry will never have strength and integrity if it is not supported and backed by a strong ship equipment industry.

The government is expected, of course, to supervise and guide the ship equipment industry so that its products will have high quality and fair prices and can be delivered in time to meet shipbuilding schedules.

International tenders are a subject that must be given the government's attention in connection with the use of domestically made components. As Indonesian shipbuilders respond to international requests for tenders, prices play a big role, including the prices of ship components.

6942

CSO: 4213/141

EDITORIAL: REORDERING SHIPPING SECTOR

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Reordering the Shipping Sector"]

[Text]

The government intention to scrap vessels already operating for 30 years or more starting May 1, 1984, indicates that the problem of shipping is apparently supposed to be seriously reordered. In general the plan enjoys a positive response from the shipping business circles. What they doubt is the plan to also scrap 25-year-old ships starting January 1, 1985, especially in view of the period that is considered too short between the schedules for scrapping of the two "generations" of vessels. Some circles told "Business News" that difficulties will particularly be faced by small shipping companies.

The difference of evaluation with regard to this problem seems to lie especially in the way the reordering is to be carried out, rather than in the necessity of the measure itself. The shipping issue has hitherto indeed been one of the weakest links in our efforts to boost the economy. A great deal of government attention has so far been directed towards the question of production increase. But very little attention has been devoted to the problem of distributing the ever rising production, so as to ensure proper marketing grounds.

Such a condition is in fact very ironical, because at the ideological and political level the government has made a resounding appeal for a revival of the nusantara archipelagic concept as well as the spirit of a seafaring nation, which is rightly based upon the characteristics of our country as an archipelago. Quite a lot of difficulties, costs and uncertainties have to be faced when producers --- who are mostly concentrated in Java --- want

to send their commodities for marketing in areas outside Java. Transportation costs are so expensive that these areas prefer to import their necessities from Singapore or Hongkong. And for the non Java areas this move is more rational than relying on the arrival of goods from Java.

As a result, industries, mostly built in Java, lose their markets which should naturally and ideologically be available to them. Another consequence is that all efforts to induce the growth of production centres --- be they industries, agrobusiness etc. --- in non Jawa regions are facing utmost difficulties to surmount because the main market lies in Java. Hence it becomes far more difficult to achieve the objective of distributing the increasingly concentrated population in Java to outer regions. Transmigration, however big the cost may be --- if this is technically feasible --- will not be sufficient without the pull effect that should be created with the growth of production and employment centres in non Java areas. Politically and ideologically, national unity and integrity thus loses the economic foundation that should exist to strengthen it. Indonesia in this way constitutes a group of markets without significant links to one another. In fact, if Indonesia effectively forms an immense market with 157 million people the attraction for domestic and foreign investors will be far greater. Now many industries already making investments in Java still have to witness how hard it is to sell their goods to areas outside Java. And one of the main impediments is sea transportation now still plagued by various difficulties not yet thoroughly surmounted.

With this observation we do not intend to consider the problem less significant. We are fully aware that the question is very intricate because it does not only involve the capital aspect--which in itself is already very complicated--but also the organisational, structural and institutional angles. Considerable funds--especially in the form of new vessels--have been supplied e.g. to Pelni (State shipping company) by the government, but this method has not proved to produce any betterment. Pelni even recently had to undergo a large scale "operation" by dismissing over three thousand employees. Interinsular shipping firms

are generally small with only one to two old vessels at their disposal. Most of these vessels will have to be scrapped because they are already too inefficient and dangerous. Now a new organisational structure will have to be sought to guarantee smooth operation and increased efficiency without making the sector a mere extension of Pelni, which has turned out to face a lot of shortcomings. In this structure, a proper place should also be given to the existence of smallholder ships, which so far have shown their concrete role and are not to be overlooked. Hence the problem becomes very complicated and complex. Our success or failure in seeking the new, effective and efficient structure will have a most decisive influence on our economic developments in the future.

CSO: 4200/687

KOREAN-BUILT ASPHALT SHIPS TO BE COMPLETED

Jakarata BUSINESS NEWS in English 30 Mar 84 p 3

[Text]

Three special vessels for the transport of bulk cargoes being built at the Hyundai Mipo Dockyard Co. Ltd. in Ulsan, South Korea, for the Indonesian Department of Communications are expected to be entirely completed within the coming three months.

The three freighters, with a deadweight of 3,700 Dwt each, consist of MS. Adhiguna Purnamarga, MS. Adhiguna Mulyamarga and MS. Adhiguna Rayamarga. One of the three vessels, MS. Adhiguna Purnamarga, was launched and delivered to Indonesia on Tuesday. The Indonesian Ambassador to South Korea, on behalf of the Indonesian government, received the vessels from the South Korean producer.

The operation of the three vessels will be entrusted to PT. Bahtera Adhiguna, one of state-run companies active in the shipping sector. The two other vessels are expected to be delivered to Indonesia by the South Korean shipbuilding company in April this year.

The Contract for the building of the three vessels was signed in 1982. The contract is worth US\$ 11,365,100, comprising US\$ 2,289,300 for the first vessel, US\$ 3,537,900 for the second vessel and US\$ 3,537,900 for the third vessel. The three vessels will be used to transport asphalt from Buton, which is estimated to produce 600,000 tons of asphalt this year.

MS Adhiguna Purnamarga is expected to arrive here in the coming two weeks. In the maiden voyage, the vessel will carry goods from South Korea to Dili (East Timor). After the maiden trip, the vessel will transport asphalt from Buton to various places in the country.

CSO: 4200/687

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

TIES WITH PNG--The speaker of Parliament and People's Consultative Assembly, Amirmakhmud, said that Indonesia and its people are peace-loving and constantly strive toward the realization of a peaceful and tranquil world order free from the threat of intimidation. For this reason, Indonesia has no desire to turn itself into a source of threat and intimidation for anybody. Amirmakhmud made the remarks during the opening of the 4th parliamentary session for the 1983-84 period in Jakarta yesterday. Commenting on the less harmonious relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, the speaker said that the issue occurred as a result of a mere misunderstanding. Anyway, Indonesia and PNG, as two closest neighboring countries, need each other, and therefore, steps should be taken to make it clear. [Text] [BK170559 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Apr 84]

CSO: 4213/197

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN TO OPEN OFFICE IN KUALA LUMPUR

BK181539 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The UMNO Youth Movement will help the Afghanistan Mujahidin organization to open its representative office in Kuala Lumpur. This was announced by the movement's president, Encik Anwar Ibrahim. He said a member of the UMNO Youth Executive Committee, Encik Mazlan Harun, had offered premises for the office in a new building in Kampung Baru, free of charge.

Encik Anwar, who is the minister of culture, youth, and sports, said the government had agreed to look after the office temporarily until the Mujahidin representatives arrived. He was speaking at a meeting with a 3-man delegation from the political unit committee of the Foreign Relations Department of the organization led by Encik (Ali Ansari). The delegation called at his office.

Encik (Ali Ansari) thanked the Malaysian Government and the UMNO youth for their help. He said the mission would be the first outside Afghanistan. Encik (Ali Ansari) also said Malaysia was the most resolute Muslim country in supporting the struggle of the Mujahidin freedom fighters in Afghanistan. He referred to a visit of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed to the Afghan refugee camp in Peshawar, Pakistan recently.

He said Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir made the strongest statement by any Muslim leader in support of the Mujahidin cause. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir had reaffirmed Malaysia's support for the Mujahidin and invited them to set up an office in Kuala Lumpur.

CSO: 4200/683

MAHATHIR ON MID-TERM REVIEW OF MALAYSIA PLAN

BK291000 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] The prime minister this afternoon unveiled the mid-term review of the Fourth Malaysia Plan. In tabling the more than 400-page review in parliament, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said the government development strategy for the next 2 years is directed at establishing close cooperating between the private and public sectors. This is to enable all economic resources, including human resources, to be fully utilized. Toward this end, the government had introduced various policies, like the Malaysia Incorporated and the privatization concept.

One of the new directions contained in the review envisages a change in the structure of sectors contributing to the gross national product. Datuk Sir Dr Mahathir said the country is at the moment too dependent on exports; 50 percent of the gross national product is now derived from the export sector as compared to some developed countries, particularly the United States and Japan, whose exports contribute to between 10 and 20 percent of the GNP.

The prime minister says the country will have to depend more on domestic economic activities to boost its revenue. He said too much dependence on the export sector will subject the country's economy to the unpredictable trends in the world economy.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also told parliament that the government, in its efforts to increase the nation's wealth, will stress on a change of attitude and approach among Malaysians. He said there must be a reduction of unnecessary expenditure and an increase in investment, which will help generate income. The nation, he said, just like individuals must learn to live within its means. The prime minister pointed out that the government cannot avoid incurring debts for development purposes. He, however, clarified that the government must be able to repay this.

CSO: 4200/683

THAILAND

EVACUATION PLANS SET FOR WORKERS IN MIDDLE EAST

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Mar 84 p 3

[Article: "Thai Embassies In Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Ordered to Make Preparations to Evacuate Thais"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered the Thai embassies in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to make preparations to deal with the situation if it becomes necessary to evacuate Thai workers from the area of fighting between Iraq and Iran since the fighting is becoming more and more intense. At the same time, the Iraqi government has asked the ambassadors of the five ASEAN countries to come discuss this matter.

A news report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed SIAM RAT that there have been reports that Iran intends to attack the cities of Basra, Mandali and Danadin in retaliation for Iraq's using missiles to attack 11 Iranian cities. Because of this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered the Thai embassies in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to inform the representatives and leaders of the Thai workers working in the three countries about this. The embassies have been informed of emergency plans.

The report also said that concerning these emergency measures, evacuation plans have been made. The following measures have been formulated:

1. The Belfinge and Renrger Company employs approximately 1,800 Thai workers. They work in the desert approximately 35 kilometers from the Iraqi city of Basra and about 50 kilometers from the border. If Iran uses artillery to shell Basra, this will not affect the Thai workers who work at this company since the quarters of the workers are far away. However, the company has an emergency plan to evacuate the Thai workers to Kuwait.
2. The Huarte Company employs 107 Thai workers. It is located in Basra. It has already evacuated these Thai workers to the city of Samawa, which is approximately 300 kilometers from Basra.

3. The Huandai Company has formulated the following emergency measures for evacuating workers:

3.1. The passports of all the Thai workers are being kept at the company's central office. The passports were collected by Mr Samarot Phonwarin, the leader of the Thai workers. He will be in charge of taking the Thai workers to the Yosi camp, which is located near Jordan.

3.2. At each camp, there will be one camp boss for each 60 Thai workers. All workers will be evacuated according to the plan. Preparations have been made to evacuate the workers to the Yosi camp and then move them to Amman in Jordan.

3.3. At present, the company has informed all the camp bosses about the emergency plans. And it has ordered that all lights be kept concealed for the safety of the people. Besides this, it will inform company representatives in Thailand to have them inform the families of the Thai workers that the company has taken steps to protect the workers.

The news report concluded by saying that regardless of all this, the Thai embassy in Baghdad has informed the [Thai] Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Iraqi government asked the ambassadors of the ASEAN countries to come discuss matters on 19 February. It was agreed that the situation would be watched closely and that they would immediately discuss things again if the situation should become worse.

11943

CSO: 4207/112

MP ADVOCATES CONTRARY VIEWS ON SRV, PRK

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 4-10 Mar 84 pp 45, 46

[Article: "Vietnam Today In the Eyes of Thai Women"]

[Excerpts] Here, "Thai women" refers to four Thai ladies who just returned from Vietnam, where they participated in a regional seminar in January.

What is Vietnam like today?

"I went and studied French in Saigon and Dalat 30 years ago," said Lady Kanittha Wichiencharoen by way of introduction. When she went this time, she said that her first feeling was that "On seeing things there, I felt depressed. In Ho Chi Minh City, which used to be called Saigon, the buildings are all dilapidated. Everything is dry, dirty and downcast. I felt very sad." Besides this, the country still has many of the scars of war. "But they were very polite. They didn't bring up the fact that the aircraft that bombed them during the Vietnam War came from bases in Thailand," she said in praise of the good will shown by her hosts since it is well known how large a part the American bases in Thailand played in the Vietnam War.

Miss Suphattra is an MP who visited Vietnam with the party of General Kriangsak Chamanan. The others participating in the conference had gone to participate in a seminar on "Development to Generate Happiness and Peace for Women and Children in southeast Asia." But by chance, she went at the same time and so was able to participate in the seminar. It may be recalled that the trip to Vietnam by General Kriangsak and his party was postponed once by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This time, the women's groups that had been invited [to visit Vietnam] did not discuss the matter with the ministry. Each woman just asked permission from her superior. However, Achan [teacher] Chirati attended a special 3-hour lecture on Vietnam at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And immediately after Lady Kanittha returned to Thailand--she returned before the others--she was questioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since there were reports that after returning home, the representatives from various countries attending the seminar were going to recommend that their governments recognize the Kampuchean government of Heng Samrin.

This will certainly cause trouble because the policy of ASEAN and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has always been one of refusing to accept Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, of calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and of allowing democratic elections to be held in Kampuchea.

Concerning what was in back of this information obtained by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, she said that "there was only one female MP from Helsinki, Finland, who said something like that. She was representing the women there who supported this seminar. Those of us from Thailand told the others at the meeting that we had not come to discuss politics but to discuss matters concerning women and children. Thus, we did not discuss or involve ourselves with political matters."

But concerning the questions asked those who attended the seminar, the problem that most interested the 60 people or so attending the meeting, most of whom were scholars, students and reporters, was the problem of Thai-Vietnamese relations, particularly Thailand's foreign policy and the Kampuchean problem. This may have stemmed in part from the fact that Miss Suphattra said that "since I am a politician, I have to discuss political matters a little."

"I went in order to gather data, to get to know our neighbors and to ask about the Thai fishermen who are still imprisoned in Vietnam." Miss Suphattra feels that Thailand's policy toward Vietnam is too closed. We don't know much about them. All of those at the meeting said that there are many people in Vietnam who speak Thai well. Many Vietnamese government units are able to contact Thais and speak to them easily in Thai. But there is not one Thai official who can speak Vietnamese fluently.

Miss Suphattra commented on the proposal by ASEAN and the standpoint of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She said that "each side is saying something different. When Vietnam talks about Kampuchea, it does not talk about Kampuchean sovereignty. They feel that they are in the right. They don't talk about Laos or Kampuchea as countries like we do. They talk about Indochina, which refers to the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam lumped together."

What caught the attention of Thais (politicians) was when this female MP commented on ASEAN's proposal and Thailand's demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and allow Kampuchea to hold democratic elections. She said that "we have asked them to do something that we ourselves cannot do. That is, how democratic are our elections? After an election, the rules are changed and this and that is done."

Listening to Miss Suphattra, [I] got the feeling that she did not agree with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [policy] of shutting itself off and not getting to know Vietnam. She did not hesitate to say that "our foreign policy did not originate with the administrators. It

comes mainly from the military and the National Security Council." Besides that, Miss Suphattra used the word "puppet" many times and said that the "camp that we are in is the American and Chinese camp."

But let's return to the matter of women and children before we, too, are accused of siding with Vietnam.

The debate on the evening of 25 February, which was held at the auditorium of the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, concluded with a showing of slides on Vietnam taken by the four Thai women participating in the debate. But it was late, and I was getting worried about having to return home alone and so I left before the others. It's a shame that I could not stay until the end.

11943

CSO: 4207/112

THAILAND

MEASURES PLANNED TO CORRECT RTA SHORTAGE OF CARGO TRANSPORT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Mar 84 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Army Short of Heavy Trucks"]

[Text] The Royal Thai Army is very short of combat-support trucks. It has asked to purchase 200 trucks from the United States. But the United States will not be able to send them until 1987. Private individuals have been urged to invest in building a production plant to supply the army. Initially, at least 4,000 trucks are needed. Those who invest must have a good financial position. Once enough have been sold to satisfy the demand, the plant will be turned over to the military.

A news report from the army informed SIAM RAT that at present, the army is experiencing a great shortage of medium-sized trucks for use in military activities. In particular, it lacks 4 X 4, 3/4-ton trucks of the M37 B1 type and 4 X 4, 1 1/4-ton trucks of the M715 type. The army has asked to buy 200 1 1/4-ton trucks from the United States. But the United States replied that it would not be able to provide these two types of trucks until 1987.

The news report said that at present, the army needs approximately 4,000 medium-sized trucks (considering only 3/4-ton trucks). Including the need for 1/2-ton and 2 1/2-ton trucks, the army needs a total of approximately 8,000 trucks.

The report said that for this reason, the army has entrusted the Ordnance Department with the task of persuading private individuals to invest in building a medium-sized truck assembly plant. The Ordnance Department has already contacted private companies. Those who invest must possess the following qualifications: (1) Be a juristic entity or equity firm registered in Thailand or in a country that has diplomatic relations with Thailand; (2) be a company that is presently operating vehicle assembly or production plants, that is presently in the process of building such a plant or that has engaged in such activities during the past 5 years and have a secure financial position.

Besides this, there are various operating conditions. For example, the plant must have the capacity to assemble or produce at least 500 vehicles a year, with the plant operating one 8-hour shift a day for 220 days a year. In case of a strike, the investors must agree to let the military take over operations. Once sufficient vehicles have been produced to satisfy the needs of the military, ownership rights to the plant must be transferred to the military.

The report said that the types and sizes of vehicles to be produced initially include 4 X 4, 1½-ton combat support trucks in accord with the standards stipulated by the army. Initially, the army needs at least 4,000 of these 1½-ton trucks for use in military operations. However, the army may later specify that other types of trucks are to be produced or assembled in accord with the needs of the army.

"If this project becomes a reality, I think it will produce very good results. The army will obtain trucks at a low price since it won't have to purchase the vehicles abroad. Our money won't flow out of the country," said the news report.

At the same time, another news report added that, as for procuring trucks for use in fiscal year 1984, the army has allotted 69 million baht to purchase 20 6 X 6, 22/2-ton M35 A2 trucks for the communications battalions and 10 4 X 4, ½-ton ambulances. The others to be purchased include factory trucks and various other types of trucks.

11943

CSO: 4207/112

THAILAND

RTN ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 5 Mar 84 p 3

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Navy's Movie Star Is the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Navy"]

[Excerpt] The senior naval officer whom I will introduce to you today holds the position of assistant chief of staff for intelligence. He used to be a movie star and a tap dancer. And he used to perform in the navy band.

This man is Vice Admiral Damrong Sekhanan, the assistant navy chief of staff for intelligence. He was born on 14 February 1923, which is Valentine's Day, or the "Day of Love." His wife's name is Chaloei Phithakburi. They have three children. The eldest, a daughter, is Lieutenant-Junior Duanchai Fakphalangam, the wife of Lieutenant-Junior Yutthana Fakphalangam. Their second child, a son, is Police Captain Choetchai Sekhanan. He is a police officer with the Investigation Division of the Northern Bangkok Metropolitan Police. Their youngest child, Sub-Lieutenant Chakkrut Sekhanan, is a naval officer who is attached to the Hydrographic Department, Royal Thai Navy.

The assistant navy chief of staff for intelligence graduated from the Naval Officers College. After that, he attended the Navy Staff College. After graduating, he entered government service. He has carried out his duties and continued his education, studying at the Armed Forces Staff College and then at the Naval College.

During his career, before becoming the assistant chief of staff for intelligence, he held various important positions. He served as the commander of the River Flotilla and the commander of the Mine Flotilla and has held many other important positions.

11943

CSO: 4207/112

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEAKS AT MILITARY REGION MEETING

BK121404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The 4th Military Region, in the seething atmosphere of the 30-day post-Tet emulation drive to score new achievements, recently held a conference on Building Districts Into Fortresses to Defend the Fatherland. The conference was very happy to welcome Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, who addressed the conference.

After pointing out the strategic, basic, and urgent nature of the district building task, which is aimed at strengthening districts and building them into comprehensively strong economic and military fortresses to defend the fatherland, Comrade Van Tien Dung profoundly analyzed various aspects, the important position, and new heavy tasks of the military region in the present situation. The senior general pointed out: "The military region must operate from its own characteristics and position and the capability of provinces, cities, and districts in the region to build its potential in all fields, strengthen combat position, and study combat tactics, thereby designing orientations and tasks to turn districts into fortresses to defend the fatherland for each locality in the region.

The comrade also dealt with a number of problems concerning supervision of building districts into fortresses for defending the fatherland. These districts must be comprehensively strong in the political, economic, military, cultural and social aspects. They must thoroughly understand the party's military line, and meet the scientific requirement and military technique of the people's war for defending the fatherland.

CSO: 4209/247

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY TRAINING IN HO CHI MINH CITY SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese Oct 83 pp 10, 15

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Huu Tri, Deputy Commander of the Municipal Armed Forces: "Military Training in the Ho Chi Minh City Colleges and Vocational Middle Schools"]

[Text] In recent years the self-defense movement among students and pupils in the colleges and vocational middle schools in Ho Chi Minh City has made notable progress. Every year 20 to 25 colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools in the city have organized military training for between 13,000 and 15,000 self-defense students and pupils, introduced military training programs into the schools, and regarded them as official courses of students and pupils, in accordance with Decree No 219/CP of the Council of Ministers. That represents a very great effort on the part of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the party committees and boards of directors of the schools. (The fact that that task is still encountering many difficulties in the basic-level general schools and general secondary school of the Municipal Education Service is a loss for the young generation). The party committees and boards of directors of the colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools have closely combined specialized study with military study. An inspection at the end of the school year showed that all pupils and students attained the requirements and achieved "fair" and "good" ratings in some subjects. Especially, better results were attained in marksmanship in comparison to the subward and militia and self-defense forces and the self-defense forces of the organs and enterprises. A number of schools, such as the Polytechnic College, the University, the Normal College, the Cao Thanh Technical Middle School, Central Public Health Technical Middle School No 3, etc., hold regular military competitions, which serve to further the military training movement of the sector and the city's militia, self-defense movement. In a number of schools, such as the Polytechnic College, the University, the Normal College, Central Public Health Technical Middle School No 3, the Cao Thang Technical Middle School, etc., the self-defense forces train continually and enthusiastically, positively participate in the annual Determined-to-Win competitions, and have achieved accomplishments and received many awards from the Command of Military Region 7 and the Municipal Command. Exemplary was Central Public Health Technical Middle School No 3, which in 1981 received three awards in the municipal competitions:

-- An award for individual female military marksmanship.

-- A "Determined to Win" award for male team marksmanship.

-- Second prize for city-wide militia and self-defense forces in three combined military subjects.

In addition to military training and national defense education, the schools have also developed self-defense forces among the students and pupils, promoted patrol and sentry activities to protect the security of schools, organized the management and training of reserve officers, and carried out the annual drafting of youths in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Ministers. Specifically:

-- In 1977-1978, self-defense units of students and pupils had been organized at only a small number of schools. Now (as of 30 June 1983), 25 colleges, higher, and vocational middle schools have organized self-defense units totalling 22,030 members, of whom 11,677 are members of combat self-defense units.

-- The schools mobilize 35,000 to 40,000 self-defense units members a year to do patrol and sentry duty to defend the schools, and participate in organizing parades and praising the forces on major holidays. During the 1979-1981 3-year period 17,648 members of school self-defense units were mobilized to participate in labor to build missile sites, the Thu Duc rifle range, and the municipal sports complex.

In 1981, 1982, and the first 6 months of 1983 the Polytechnic College and the Normal College continually held reserve officer training classes for the students. An outstanding feature of the schools has been that they have militarized all aspects -- study, living conditions, and activities -- which has had a good effect on teaching and study.

Although those results do not reflect all accomplishments of the self-defense forces and the sector's local military work, they manifest the sense of responsibility, the mastership role of self-defense forces, and the concern of the party committee echelons, the school supervisory boards, the military regions, the local military organs, and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education. Those accomplishments also manifest full understanding of the military viewpoints and line of the party and the viewpoints of people's war and national defense by all the people, to create combined strength of the local armed forces in order to apply the operational mode of the local armed forces in the city. In fact, during the past several years the self-defense forces among the students and pupils in the schools have participated positively in activities to protect the schools' safety, contribute to maintaining local political security, order, and safety, and take the initiative in defeating the enemy's many-sided war of destruction and build schools which make solid advances.

However, the accomplishments of the school self-defense forces are only initial. Only if further efforts are made can the revolutionary missions of the new phase be fulfilled. In order to do an even better job of fulfilling the local military missions and the national defense education and military

training of students in future years, most immediately in the 1984-1985 academic year, we recommend that the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and supervisory boards of the schools concentrate on guiding the schools' self-defense units in doing a good job of carrying out the following tasks.

1. Continuing to promote the national education work and military training in the schools' student self-defense forces, and closely combining vocational training with military study in order to train cadres who are both skilled professionally and have military knowledge so that they can be prepared to fulfill their obligation of defending the homeland.
2. Promoting the combat-readiness activities of the self-defense forces, positively participating in patrolling and sentry duty to defend the installations and the locality, in order to take the initiative in defeating the enemy's many-sided war of destruction and contribute to maintaining order and security in the localities and the city.
3. Doing a better job of military reserve registration, the training of reserve officers, and the annual drafting of youths in accordance with the regulations of the Council of Ministers.

Propagandizing and teaching the stands and policies of the party, the laws of the state, and the military obligation laws that have been promulgated, in order to enable everyone to thoroughly understand and strictly implement them.

As for the Municipal Command, we will be responsible for directing the local precinct and military organs and the units and troops directly under the municipality to give their all-out assistance in order to create favorable conditions for the military commands of the schools to do a better job of guiding the schools' self-defense work.

5616

CSO: 4209/219

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEED TO IMPROVE ADVISORY, ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE OF STAFF OFFICERS EXPOUNDED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Sen Col Cao Kinh: "Improve the Qualities Essential to Staff Officers"]

[Text] An outstanding characteristic of modern military operations is the coordinated combat activities of various branches of service during each battle and each campaign. The fact that the coordinated military operations of modern arms and branches of service have been broadened from both the points of view of space and tempo and with the participation of units of the ground and air forces and, in some cases, even the navy and other arms has placed on staff organs increasingly high requirements about the method of organizing and waging battles under especially complex conditions. It is necessary that staff organs understand clearly the mission, effect and efficiency of each arm and each tactic and technique as well as the conditions enabling these different arms to carry out combat activities. On the basis of such understanding and knowledge and taking into consideration the combat missions and the topographic, material and technical conditions of both our side and that of the enemy--, it is necessary to make specific, accurate calculations and draw up a plan to use the various arms of service in any combat or campaign in such a way as to achieve the highest effectiveness and the lowest rate of utilization and loss of weapons and ammunition. During the combat organization process, cadres in the staff organ of every unit must help and enable its commander to quickly collect and examine and accurately assess the information on the situation on a broad and deep main front, to promptly define his determination and to resolutely carry it out.

To fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, staff officers must meet the general requirements about qualities, abilities and health just as other officers in the armed forces. However, because of the particular nature and responsibilities of the staff organs, some qualities which so far have not yet been fully understood and which must be improved now are "active initiative, scientific spirit, accuracy and timeliness."

Every staff organ must maintain a regular and direct contact with the commander and must have close relationships with other organs and units. Therefore, as soon as it understands a mission thoroughly and organizes and initiates its execution, a staff organ must effectively grasp the

situation, carry out an analysis, make a judgment and set forth guidelines and measures leading to a solution. It is necessary to take the initiative to propose to the commanding cadre the policies formulated and intentions reached by the staff organ in consideration of the vivid realities seen during the process of training, building and fighting; it is always necessary to develop the subjective dynamism, investigative spirit and creativeness of the staff organ and to avoid the tendency to rely on the commander, to wait for his decision and merely to do any job entrusted by him. Only by doing so can one really help the commander brilliantly fulfill the missions assigned by the higher echelon. In trying to understand a mission thoroughly and in developing it and organizing its fulfillment, it is necessary to apply a scientific working method and, first and foremost, to manage to shape up a task execution pattern already developed during peacetime training and maneuvers instead of entertaining the concept that everything will be all right whenever war breaks out. The task of a staff organ involves many complex jobs some of which must be done first and immediately while others must be done later on; nevertheless, there are jobs which we must do within the scope of the staff organ at a given echelon and, at the same time, between the staff organ at a higher echelon and another at a lower echelon. To inculcate a working method, there must be a daily and monthly plan; it is necessary to arrange plans systematically and to know how to seize the central and key point of each phase in order to concentrate efforts on solving all tasks satisfactorily. Initiating the organization of task execution must be subjected to scientific planning; without such a plan, jobs will pile up and intersect and overlap each other while everyone will act at his own convenience according to his own strength--which will make it impossible to achieve uniformity and to bring into play the combined strength of all organs and units.

The thorough understanding of a mission and the inceptive organization of its fulfillment also require a high degree of accuracy on the part of a staff organ; all manifestations of approximation and "superficial" in-depthness and closeness will lead to unpredictable disasters. In trying to grasp the situation through reports from the lower level or through those obtained by means of signals and liaison or made by paperwork..., it is necessary to carry out a specific and meticulous examination and evaluation under various forms such as by assigning staff cadres to get in touch with units regularly and closely in order to reflect all problems with veracity. Accuracy, specificity and meticulousness must be the characteristic traits of the staff organ's task.

To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, each staff officer must not only possess good qualities and virtues and hold fast to the party standpoint and line but must also continuously supplement and perfect the methods and forms of commanding units, take pains to study and apply the knowledge of military science and technique to the specific conditions of his own unit. A staff officer must understand very deeply the combat abilities of all units, have a firm grasp of the enemy situation, possess foresight and a broad outlook and be capable of foreseeing the development trend of the situation, of systematizing, summarizing and expressing all subject matters in a comprehensive, quick and clear manner and also of promptly analyzing data and making calculations.

Under modern war conditions, the increasingly high degree and large scale of combat activities require the use of many different mechanical and automatic networks to process a large volume of information on combat preparations and performance. These automatic networks in combination with computers and modern signal and liaison systems have provided an effective assistance for commanders and staff organs and have become an indispensable tool of the staff organs of many countries' armies. With regard to our army, the use of these networks in the command task is gradually becoming an ever increasing need. Therefore, staff officers must necessarily study and master the above-mentioned means to raise the efficiency of the staff organs' task and to achieve a high degree of accuracy for all decisions under all complex conditions of the situation.

9332

CSO: 4209/227

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

PROPAGANDA WORK IN DONG THAP--To celebrate the second anniversary of the promulgation of the Political Program [of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam], in the night of 27 February propaganda and mass proselytizing cadres of an armed resistance group of the front admirably succeeded in infiltrating into Thap Muoi District, Dong Thap Province. During the night, the cadres directly discussed with and explained to 17 families the front's line of struggle as well as the various forms of popular participation in the resistance. After the discussions, the people were greatly inspired and agreed to convey the front's appeal to their relatives and friends in the districts. [Text] [BK020925 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 2 Apr 84]

DONG THAP TRIAL--The Dong Thap Provincial People's Court recently held a low-court trial of (Le Van Dau), former director of the Dong Thap Provincial Import and Export Corporation, and his accomplices on charges of violating economic and financial management principles, smuggling, and corruption. (Le Van Dau) was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment while his accomplices received jail terms ranging from 2 to 7 years. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Apr 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/247

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

REPORTAGE ON PRC SHELLING OF BORDER AREAS

Army Paper Condemns Shelling

OWO41217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries a commentary on the PRC shelling of Vietnamese border provinces. The commentary says:

Public opinion has noted that Beijing's brazenly hostile act against Vietnam was part of a premeditated scheme of the Chinese rulers, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the Thai reactionaries. This shelling of Vietnamese border areas was not accidental, because the Thai authorities had previously slanderously denounced Vietnam's incursion into Thailand and attack on the Khmer forces, that is, the reactionaries.

The coordinated act against Vietnam by Beijing and Bangkok has prompted the Voice of America to make this observation: China has used the same languages they did before its invasion of North Vietnam in February 1979.

In arrogantly shelling Vietnamese border territory the Beijing rulers once again revealed their aggressive nature, and their hostile policy towards Vietnam before the peoples of the world and of China. Their shelling only proved that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are causing tension and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Thai 'Farce,' PRC Shelling

BK061544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 5 April 1984]

[Text] Besides its international news, NHAN DAN today also carried on page 4 two commentaries exposing Thailand's slanderous farce about the capture of Vietnamese prisoners, condemning Thailand for its acts of giving a helping hand to the genocidal Pol Pot clique--the henchman of Beijing--and laying bare Beijing's base and premeditated actions against our people.

The paper said: In their hostile policy against our people, the Beijing reactionaries are using one of their habitual tricks, that is, to apply military pressure, often from two sides. They join with the Thai reactionaries in nurturing and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot clique and helping them build bases and arms and ammunition depots on Thai soil.

During the past 5 years, every time the Pol Pot clique launched its attacks on the Kampuchean people from its sanctuaries in Thailand, China immediately shelled various areas along our country's northern border. The Chinese did this again in recent days. Also, whenever the Pol Pot clique was punished, China concocted slanderous stories about Vietnam's violation of Chinese territory and Vietnam's armed provocations against China.

Beijing's shameless and extremely odious trick of their crying stop thief, however, can no longer deceive anybody in the world. Their shelling of some areas along our country's northern border is a base and premeditated action aimed at creating pressure from two sides as stated above, rescuing the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and stirring up confrontation in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4209/247

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC FOR SHELLING VIETNAMESE AREAS

OWO40849 Hanoi VNA in English 0836 GMT 4 Apr 84

[VNA Headline: "NHAN DAN Condemns Beijing's Off-repeated Maneuver"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 April--The national paper NHAN DAN today describes the Chinese shellings of Vietnam's northern border areas from 2 April as extremely serious hostile acts against the Vietnamese people.

Rejecting the Chinese authorities' contention that their shellings were conducted in retaliation for Vietnam's "armed provocations against Chinese territory," the paper says:

"This is a cheap deception. Vietnam, after many years of war, is trying to rehabilitate and build its economy and has no other desire than to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours including China. But the Chinese authorities have slanderously charged Vietnam with 'attacking' and 'provoking' China.

"As a matter of fact, the recent situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border was relatively calm, which is clearly known to the Chinese people and soldiers in areas bordering on Vietnam."

The paper points out that the shellings are aimed at supporting the Pol Pot remnants, Beijing's instrument who, from their bases in Thailand, have committed crimes against the Kampuchean people and who are being punished by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers.

NHAN DAN continues:

"The Chinese authorities conducted artillery shellings of Vietnamese areas along the common border in an attempt to bolster up the spirit of the hard-hit Pol Pot remnants.

"This is an oft-repeated action of the Beijing authorities over the past 5 years.

"For weeks Beijing has noisily propagandized for the Pol Pot clique's imaginary victories to encourage them to commit more crimes in Kampuchea.

"But when this genocidal clique was punished, Beijing, in chorus with Thailand has raved about 'Vietnamese violation of Thai sovereignty'."

NHAN DAN stresses:

"Developments in this region have proved more and more clearly that the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are posing the biggest threat to peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, and that they have been using Pol Pot to maintain the so-called 'Kampuchean problem,' oppose the three Indochinese countries and create confrontation between the Indo-Chinese and ASEAN countries. To remove the Pol Pot clique, Beijing's main tool, has become a crucial and urgent demand at present in order to achieve peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN SAYS PRC SHELLINGS PREMEDIATED ACTION

OWO50751 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 5 April--"The most urgent problem now is to rule out Pol Pot, Beijing's instrument," NHAN DAN says in a commentary today.

"In their hostile policy toward the Vietnamese people," the Hanoi daily says the Beijing reactionaries are using one of their habitual tricks, that is to put military pressure, often from two sides. They join the Thai reactionaries in nurturing and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot remnants, and helping them build bases and arms stores in Thailand.

"Throughout the past 5 years, when the Pol Pot gang from their sanctuaries in Thailand, launched attacks against the Kampuchean people, the Chinese reactionaries immediately shelled Vietnamese northern border areas. This they did again in recent days. And whenever the Pol Pot gang were punished, the Chinese reactionaries again concocted slanderous stories about "Vietnam's violation of Chinese territory" and "Vietnam's armed provocations against China."

The paper points out that Beijing's "trick of thief shouting thief, however, can deceive nobody. Their shelling of Vietnamese northern border areas at present is a premediated action aimed at saving the Pol Pot gang from their predicament and stirring up confrontation in Southeast Asia."

Dealing with Vietnam's attitude, the paper says:

Since the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations caused by the Beijing authorities, proceeding from its desire to solve differences in international relations by peaceful negotiations, the Vietnamese side has time and again taken the initiative of putting forward concrete proposals for a negotiated settlement of border problems between the two countries. The Vietnamese people always treasure their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people and wish to live in peace and friendship with its neighbours.

"Vietnam has time and again proposed to China the resumption of Vietnam-China talks and declared its readiness to go anywhere and at any time to discuss the normalization of relations between the two countries."

These proposals, based on equality and justice, fair and reasonable, do not impose any precondition. But China has always rejected all of Vietnam's

constructive proposals so as to carry out hostile acts against Vietnam and put responsibility on Vietnam for the tension in relations between the two countries and to undermine the developing trend of dialogue between the two groups of countries--ASEAN and Indochina."

NHAN DAN says that "Beijing continues to use their main tool, the genocidal Pol Pot gang, to oppose and sabotage the three Indochinese countries, causing tense confrontation in the region. Ruling out the Pol Pot gang is a crucial problem at present and a contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY CONDEMNS PRC INCURSION

OWO81423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Under the heading "The Main Threat Comes from China," NHAN DAN, after denouncing the recent crimes perpetrated by the Beijing hegemonic expansionists against our people, points out in a commentary today: This is an extremely serious military adventure. It reveals the Beijing reactionaries' dark design of grossly trampling underfoot the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent country, a member of the United Nations. This is a challenge to the public opinion of Southeast Asia which is demanding peace and stability in the region and the settlement of all differences by peaceful negotiations.

Our armed forces and people on the spot have fought valiantly and have opened fire in good time and very effectively. Yesterday, 7 April, they completely chased the enemy from the two heights, causing him heavy losses, and firmly defending our fatherland's frontier.

Hail to our compatriots and combatants who triumphed gloriously on Heights 820 and 636 of Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, who fought well and accurately, thus manifesting the strength of the northern defense line and of the people's battle position at the border region! The people of our whole country during these days have extended to our compatriots and combatants at the northern border region their feelings of love and admiration.

The fight has only begun. The enemy has not resigned to defeat and has not given up his expansionist practice. He is hatching many new sinister designs and many new adventurous plans. Each and everyone of our compatriots and combatants, each mountain and each river portion at the northern border, is ready day and night to intercept him, resolved to fight and to win in the spirit of Dien Bien Phu, firmly defending each inch of land, maintaining control to attack, and attacking to maintain control.

For all their high-sounding words and slanderous allegations, the Beijing reactionaries cannot camouflage their inhuman and unjust acts.

By using their infantry troops to nibble at our territory in the wake of their artillery shellings, the Beijing reactionaries hope to come to the rescue and crank up the spirit of the Pol Pot remnants who are receiving telling blows from the Kampuchean Armed Forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers. These

remnants are sustaining bitter and heavy losses, losing a great deal of manpower and even arms depots built up by the Beijing and Bangkok reactionaries, and are disintegrating chunk by chunk. In the end, both the masters and the servants at the two fronts sustained painful blows.

The Beijing reactionaries' encroachment on Vietnamese territory shows that their hostile policy against our people has never changed and that they are still day and night nurturing their dark design of expansion and aggression against our country. This act is also their gift to earn credit with Reagan a few days before this bellicose imperialist chief arrives in Beijing. It is an oath to join U.S. imperialism in opposing the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and the world revolution.

NHAN DAN's commentary concludes: The armed provocations of the Beijing reactionaries, their illegal nibbling operations against Vietnamese territory, as well as their blind use of the genocidal Pol Pot clique as the main instrument for opposing the peoples of Kampuchea and the rest of Indochina and for provoking confrontation in Southeast Asia prove before the whole world that the main and extremely dangerous threat to regional peace and stability comes from Beijing. To remove this threat and its main instrument, namely the Pol Pot clique, has become an urgent demand of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4209/247

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC'S 'HOSTILE, WARLIKE' POLICY

OW111129 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 11 April--"The situation along Vietnam's northern border has become tense due to the Beijing reactionaries' hostile and warlike policy," says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

"Since 2 April 1984," the leading national paper continues, "Chinese armed forces, by order of the Beijing authorities, have conducted artillery shellings of many areas on the Vietnamese side of the common border. Particularly serious are the nibbling operations on 6 April by a number of Chinese infantry battalions against hills 820 and 636 in Quoc Khanh Village, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province.

"The Vietnamese armed forces and people in the northern border provinces have retaliated upon the intruders and dislodged them from the abovementioned two positions at a time when they were building defences with a view to holding out, thus foiling their land-grabbing scheme right at the initial stage.

"While committing crimes against the Vietnamese people, the Beijing authorities have been vociferously charging us with 'incursions' and 'provocations' with a view to fooling public opinion and covering up their real design to inspire the genocidal Pol Pot remnants and save them from being punished in the Kampuchean-Thai border area.

"Beijing's war acts have indicated that the Chinese expansionists' strategy and tactics vis-a-vis the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples still remain unchanged.

"On the other hand," NHAN DAN says, "Beijing is intensifying its collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists against the Soviet Union and the socialist system as a whole, and against the world revolutionary movement.

"More and more people in the ASEAN countries and right in China have come to understand the fact that the Beijing reactionaries are posing the main threat to peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC 'COLLUSION' WITH U.S., JAPAN

OWO91315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the heading, "A Counterrevolutionary Collusion," today's NHAN DAN commentary condemns Beijing and Thailand for odiously slandering our country. The commentary says:

Current developments have exposed more clearly the Beijing rulers' treacherous and reactionary policy toward the peoples of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. They have supported and fostered the Pol Pot remnant troops, the main instrument in their perpetration of crimes against the Kampucheans' revival. When these troops were duly punished by the Kampuchean Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer troops, the Beijing reactionaries immediately carried out shellings and encroachments on a number of sites on our country's northern border while slanderously accusing Vietnam of attacking and provoking China, with a view to defending their serious acts of war.

The commentary then exposes the Chinese rulers' odious allegations and asserts: China's criminal acts on the Vietnam-China border as well as on the Kampuchean-Thai border also reveal its counterrevolutionary collusion with U.S. imperialism in repelling the developing national liberation movement. These acts are paving the road for Reagan's visit to Beijing and are aimed at getting credit from him. They are taking place simultaneously with the U.S. provocative, intimidatory, sabotage, and interventionist activities against the revolutions in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Cuba.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are colluding with the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in opposing the national liberation revolution and preventing the newly independent nations from advancing toward socialism. This is a key strategy of imperialism in collusion with Chinese hegemonism and expansionism within the framework of their global strategy against the socialist system and international workers movement, in preparation of nuclear war.

CSO: 4209/247

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN QUESTIONS PURPOSE OF KAMPUCHEAN CAMPS

OWO81131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 7 Apr 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Regarding the so-called Kampuchean refugee camps, an article on page 4 of today's NHAN DAN says: The Chinese and Thai reactionaries have found a new theme for their slander campaign. They have loudly claimed that we attacked Kampuchean refugee camps. How dare they boast about their humanity? How dare they lecture others about humanitarianism?

What is the whole truth about what they call refugee camps? The article quotes Western journalists' statements affirming the truth that those refugee camps are hideouts for the Pol Pot remnant troops, adding that except for the Chinese and Thai reactionaries, the world public is well aware that the reactionaries have sustained the Pol Pot clique's men in those refugee camps and that they use the label "humanitarianism" to cover up the Pol Pot clique's crimes and insidious schemes.

Through manipulation by Beijing and Thailand, the bulk of Western aid to the refugee camps is, in effect, used to feed the Pol Pot clique's men. Under international law, refugee camps must be set up far from fighting areas. A number of Thai assemblymen have also opined that refugee camps should be maintained on an offshore island a long way from the Thai-Kampuchea border area, where fighting has often occurred. The Thai authorities have not only refused to do this, but have even moved the refugee camps deep inside Thai territory to areas near the Thai-Kampuchea border. They, along with Beijing and the Pol Pot clique, use the refugees as a screen for committing crimes against the Kampuchean people.

In collusion with China, Thailand has made seasonal moves of the refugee camps. During the rainy season, they are moved to Kampuchean territory, and are used as a shield for the Pol Pot clique in committing crimes. During the dry season, they are moved back to Thai soil and used as a logistics base and a place to welcome back the Pol Pot clique's men, who are in hot pursuit during sweep-up operations.

The truth about the so-called Kampuchean refugee camps is yet further proof of the hideous crime of the Beijing and Thai reactionaries. Everyone demands that they put an end to their play with the Kampuchean people's blood and tears and to their odious, cheap slanders.

CSO: 4209/247

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NOTICE ISSUED ON CONFIRMATION OF FORMER VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Notice of the Former Managing Committee of Section K]

[Text] We (the former Managing Committee of Section K of the Overseas Vietnamese Department of the Central Committee) issue the following notice to Vietnamese who have returned to Vietnam after living in Kampuchea:

After 30 April 1975, when the south was completely liberated, in order to ensure continuity with regard to policy, the Party Central Committee and the Government directed the Vietnam-Kampuchea Liaison Committee of the Foreign Relations Department of the Party Central Committee to go all-out in assisting Vietnamese repatriated from Kampuchea who were encountering difficulties. At the beginning of 1978 the Vietnam-Kampuchea Liaison Committee fulfilled its mission and the Party Central Committee and the Government organized Section K of the Overseas Vietnamese Department to be concerned with confirming overseas Vietnamese in order to have a basis on which the relevant sectors could do a good job of carrying out the policy toward overseas Vietnamese.

The results have been that during the past 6 years the Vietnam-Kampuchea Liaison Committee and Section K of the Overseas Vietnamese Department have:

1. Along with the central-echelon departments and ministries, and the people's committees of the southern provinces and municipalities, provided housing and employment for more than 230,000 repatriated Vietnamese.
2. Confirmed more than 100,000 wounded soldiers, war dead, and families with merit in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars.
3. Recommended that the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers only redeem bonds and confirmed nearly all of the Vietnamese nationals who purchased troop-support bonds in Kampuchea in 1965-1966.

With the concentrated efforts of Section K, by the end of 1980 the number of repatriated Vietnamese arriving to request confirmation had become increasingly small. Some days there were none at all. In view of that situation, the Party Central Committee concluded that Section K had fulfilled its mission, and on 13 December 1980 the Secretariat issued a directive concluding the mission of Section K. Carrying out that directive of the Secretariat of the Party Central

Committee and the specific guidance of the Overseas Vietnamese Department, Section K positively and urgently completed all tasks on 30 April 1981.

So that everything could go smoothly, before ending its work, at the end of 1980 and in January 1980, Section K printed many notices to send to all subwards and villages in which repatriated Vietnamese lived, requesting the people to go to Section K to obtain their confirmation documents. But by 30 April 1981, the day on which section K ceased all operations, a number of repatriated Vietnamese (more than 600) who had submitted requests for confirmation (for repayment of bonds or of the status of families of wounded soldiers, war dead, or with merit toward the revolution) had not arrived to obtain them.

The former Managing Committee of Section K still has those files.

In order to fulfill our obligations toward the repatriated Vietnamese, in correct accordance with the stands and policies of the party and state, we would like to notify repatriated Vietnamese of the following:

1. Repatriated Vietnamese who registered to request confirmation (with regard to repayment of bonds or to wounded soldier, war dead, or meritorious family status) by Section K, we will send letters to each family and individual stating the date and location for obtaining files. If someone, for any reason, does not come to obtain his or her file within a period of about 3 months (after the mailing of a registered letter at the Post Office) we will no longer be responsible.

2. As regards people who have not yet registered for confirmation (as wounded soldiers, war dead, or meritorious families), we recommend that they get in touch directly with repatriated Vietnamese cadres who had worked where they lived in Kampuchea and ask them for confirmation, in accordance with the promulgated stipulation (two personal witnesses). Such cases will be suitably disposed of by the people's committees at the various levels.

3. After 30 April 1981 a small number of people sent applications to Section K requesting confirmation so that they could redeem bonds. We received all of them. But we cannot immediately act on those requests. Because Section K has been dissolved and its cadres and personnel are doing other work, there is no one to look up records. Furthermore, we have to seek the approval of the upper echelon. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that we can complete the processing of the remaining files within a certain period of time.

In the case of some people who because they were hard up asked other people to confirm then or had repatriated Vietnamese cadres vouch for them and recommend that the financial organ allow them to receive money, we sincerely recommend that they refrain from doing so, for that wastes time and money but ultimately cannot accomplish anything because the financial organ cannot make payments if Section K does not research records and confirm such cases.

Therefore, we request the people who registered after 30 April 1981 to wait patiently until the Overseas Vietnamese Department approves their applications. We will notify each family.

We recommend that the repatriated Vietnamese cadres who are working in the sectors and echelons be prepared to assist the repatriated Vietnamese (especially those in the category of families with merit, wounded soldiers, and war dead), in order to help the people have a basis on which to confirm them and request the echelons and sectors to carry out the policies regarding the people. As for the repatriated Vietnamese, we sincerely recommend that they continue to manifest their revolutionary tradition, overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and contribute to building and defending the homeland.

Former Managing Committee of
Section K

5616
CSO: 4209/219

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS EAST EUROPE

Arrives in Sofia

OW300815 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 March--A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by its Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Sofia Monday for an official friendship visit to Bulgaria. It was welcomed by Stanko Todorov, political bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, and other senior officials of the Bulgarian National Assembly. In the afternoon of the same day, the Vietnamese guests laid a wreath at the G. Dimitrov Mausoleum.

Talks were held between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian National Assemblies. Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho; Vu Quang, chairman of the committee for foreign relations; Pham Hoc Lam, vice chairman of the Economic, Planning and Finance Committee [as received] and other members of the delegation. On the Bulgarian side were Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Ninko Stefanov and Drazha Vulcheva, vice chairmen of the National Assembly; and others.

The two sides informed each other of the socialist construction in their respective countries and of the relations between the two states and governments and discussed international issues of common concern. They were unanimous on all issues discussed and expressed their desire to promote the relations between the two national assemblies with a view to strengthening the friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

In the evening, Chairman Stanko Todorov offered a banquet in honour of the Vietnamese delegation. In his toast, he warmly acclaimed the achievements of the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in socialist construction and national defence, especially their great efforts to overcome difficulties caused by expansionism and other international reactions. He exalted the correct foreign policy pursued by the Vietnamese Party and State and expressed Bulgaria's full support for Vietnam's endeavours in making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship. He renewed Bulgaria's full support for the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

In his reply, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho highly valued the great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people in national development over the past 40 years and voiced Vietnam's support for Bulgaria's foreign policy and its efforts and initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a region free from nuclear weapons and promoting neighbourliness and cooperation among the countries in the region. He wished the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Party and State brilliant success in implementing the resolution of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Meets Todorov

OW302218 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 March--Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of State, received in Sofia on Wednesday the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by its Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho on an official visit to Bulgaria.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho conveyed the greetings of C.P.V. General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian Party and State leaders.

He said he highly valued the Bulgarian people's great achievements in carrying out the resolution of the B.C.P. 12th Congress. He reiterated Vietnam's support for Bulgaria's active peaceful foreign policy, especially its efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a non-nuclear zone. He expressed thanks for Bulgaria's support and precious assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in the past and at present.

Chairman Todor Zhivkov said he rejoiced at the successes of the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence.

He expressed the hope that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria would further consolidate and develop in the interests of the two countries, for the sake of the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

Todor Zhivkov conveyed his warm greetings and wishes for good health to General Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong.

The reception took place in a warm atmosphere of solidarity and fraternal friendship.

Also present at the reception were Bulgarian National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria Hoang Troung Nhu, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Philip Markov.

Arrives in Bucharest

OW050933 Hanoi VNA in English 0828 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 April--A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Bucharest Monday on an official friendship visit to Romania.

It was met by Nicolae Giosan, Executive Political Committee member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

On 3 April, the delegation held talks with a host delegation led by Chairman Nicolae Giosan.

The two sides informed each other of the achievements in socialist construction in their respective countries and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and national assemblies.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The same, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the memorial to the heroes of the fight for the freedom of the people and of the homeland, for socialism.

It was feted by the chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

Departs Romania

OW102150 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 April--A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, paid a week-long visit to Romania ending 9 April at the invitation of the chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan.

While in Romania, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and his party were received by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Vietnamese delegation held talks with a host delegation led by Chairman Nicolae Giosan.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, the activities of the two national assemblies, and other issues of mutual concern.

They expressed their satisfaction that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries and the two national assemblies would be developed in the interests of the two peoples, of socialism and peace.

Their talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. The Vietnamese guests paid a tribute at the memorial to the combatants who laid down their life for national independence and freedom. They also toured some economic, scientific and cultural establishments in Bucharest and in various provinces.

The Vietnamese delegation attended a meeting held in its honour at an agricultural cooperative named after President Ho Chi Minh.

Leaves for Romania

OWO32253 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 3 April--The delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, left Ruse for Romania Monday, ending its friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

While in Bulgaria, the Vietnamese guests, accompanied by N. Stefanov, vice chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and Vietnamese ambassador Hoang Trung Thu, visited economic establishments in the provinces of Vratsa and Ruse. In Vratsa they met with local authorities who informed them about achievements recorded by the local population.

On the evening of 30 March, the Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, Hoang Trong Thu, offered a banquet in honour of the delegation. Among the guests were Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the national assembly, and other [words indistinct] officials of Bulgaria.

At Ruse the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to patriotic insurgents, and attended an art performance.

Wherever the delegation went, it was warmly welcomed by the local population.

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MILITARY DELEGATION LED BY LE TRONG TAN VISITS INDIA

Leaves Hanoi

OW032353 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 3 April--Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, left here today on an official visit to the Republic of India at the invitation of general A. S. Vaidya, chief of the army staff of India.

Le Trong Tan was farewelled by General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, the deputy chiefs of the General Staff, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and various armed services. Also present was Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadep.

Arrives in New Delhi

OW050931 Hanoi VNA in English 0831 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 April--A high-level Vietnamese military delegation led by Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, arrived in New Delhi Tuesday on a friendship visit to India at the invitation of the Defence Ministry and the Army Staff of India.

It was met at the airport by General A. S. Vaidya, chief of the Army Staff of India, and other senior Indian officers.

Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Quang Tao was also present.

Returns from Visit

OW111621 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 11 April--Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, returned here Tuesday from a visit to India.

He was met by General Van Tien Dung, national defence minister, Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Kuldip Shadap, and others.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI GATHERING MARKS ETHIOPIA'S VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

OWO60037 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 5 April--A get-together was held here today to mark the Ethiopian people's 43rd victory day over the Italian Fascists (6 April). The get-together jointly sponsored by the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, was attended by Dao Thien Thi, minister of labour, president of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association, representatives of the Communist Party Central Committee's International Department, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and other organizations.

After the opening speech by Dao Thien Thi, Do Van Tai, deputy head of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, took the floor, bringing out the historic significance of the anniversary. "This victory," he said "is a great epic, adding another brilliant historic page to the Ethiopian people's tradition of fighting against foreign invaders."

After reviewing the achievements in all fields of the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the Provisional Military Administration Council headed by Chair-Mengistu Haile Mariam, Do Van Tai condemned the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region for threatening the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia and expressed Vietnam's full support for Ethiopia's peaceful foreign policy. He expressed his belief that the just revolutionary cause of the Ethiopian people, with the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and of the national and progressive forces in the world, will surely win final victory.

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN WELCOMES HUNGARY'S NATIONAL DAY

OWO40901 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 4 April--NHAN DAN today runs an article welcoming the 39th national day of the Hungarian People's Republic. The paper writes:

"The last 39 years has seen a period of fastest development in Hungary. Under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people have firmly deepened and consolidated the new socio-economic system, and built the material and technical basis of socialism. Hungary has become a country with a developed industry and agriculture. The 12th congress for the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held in 1980 worked out the tasks of continuing to build a developed socialist society, developing the great achievements of socialism on the basis of creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of the country and increasing the close relations between the party and the population."

The paper recalls Hungary's economic achievements in recent years and writes:

"In external relations, the Hungarian People's Republic has played the role of a socialist country and has enjoyed a growing international prestige. Being an active member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Hungary has joined the Warsaw Treaty Organization to defend peace and security in Europe and support the initiatives and active measures of the socialist community aimed at eliminating the nuclear war danger and maintaining world peace."

The paper goes on:

"The solidarity and mutual assistance between Hungary and Vietnam has had a long-standing and fine tradition based on socialist internationalism. A multi-form cooperation between the two countries is developing fruitfully.

"We believe that socialist Hungary will steadily march forward on the road of building a developed socialist society, thus unceasingly improving the material and cultural life of the people. We wish the fraternal Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, success in implementing the historic resolutions of the 12th party congress and of the plenums of the party central committees and in building developed socialism."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN REFUTES THAI CHARGE OF SRV INCURSION

OWO30803 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 3 April--NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the reactionaries in the Thai administration for having lent a hand to Beijing in its current slander campaign against Vietnam.

The paper describes as sheer fabrication a statement made by Thai authorities that "Vietnam has encroached upon Thailand's territory and attacked Thai civilians." It says:

"Bangkok is playing the trick of thief shouting thief in an attempt to divert public opinion which is strongly criticizing it for helping the Pol Pot remnants, instruments of Beijing, to build sanctuaries right on Thai soil and use them as staging bases for sabotage activities against the Kampuchean people's revival. Behind the Polpotians' piratical attacks on the Kampuchean people, the criminal hands of Thai troops have been exposed by the public."

The paper quotes the Thai armed forces' supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, as stating that on 31 March an A-37 jet plane of the Thai air force made two sorties striking at a Khmer Rouge ammunition dump which he claimed has fallen into Vietnamese and Kampuchean hands.

This, the paper says, is the most cynical confession made so far by the Thai authorities of its ganging up with the Pol Pot remnants, China's instrument, who have been vehemently condemned by the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole for their horrendous genocidal crimes.

In this connection, NHAN DAN goes on, the Thai rulers dare not identify the location of the ammunition dump in Thailand or in Kampuchea. It warns that should Bangkok tail after Beijing to nurture the Pol Pot clique it would incur untoward consequences.

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV-LPDR FRIENDSHIP GROUP'S HANOI BRANCH BEGUN

OW111729 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA 11 April--Hanoi's chapter of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association (VLFA) made its first public appearance at a ceremony held here Tuesday.

The ceremony was attended by Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the International Department of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Executive Committee of the VLFA; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi.

Ambassador Khampeun Tounalom and other staff members of the Lao embassy here were present on the occasion.

In his opening speech, Prof Dr Pham Khac Quang, president of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee, highly praised the time-honoured friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Laos, as well as between Hanoi and Vientiane.

He expressed the wish for further development of friendship solidarity and mutual assistance in building and defending their respective countries in the spirit of the Indochinese countries' summit conference.

Ambassador Khampeun Tounalom expressed his satisfaction at the fine development of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos. He said he was convinced that the strength of Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity would constitute an invincible force to thwart any scheme and act of aggression of the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries.

The Hanoi chapter of the VLFA elected a 26-member Executive Committee with Luu Minh Tri, member of the city's Party Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, as president.

The chapter on this occasion adopted a program of action for the coming period.

CSO: 4200/674

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS TO GREEK COUNTERPARTS--Hanoi VNA 24 March--Vietnamese leaders today sent greetings to their Greek counterparts on the 163rd national day of the Hellenic Republic (25 March). The messages were addressed by Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The Vietnamese leaders expressed the wish for further development of the friendly relations between Vietnam and Greece. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to his Greek counterpart, Ioannis Kharalam-bopoulos. [Text] [OW241544 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 24 Mar 84]

MESSAGE TO MALTA--Hanoi VNA 30 March--State Council President Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to President Agathe Barbara on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Malta (31 March). [Text] [OW302202 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 30 Mar 84]

USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Hanoi VNA 31 March--The Central Committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society met in Moscow Thursday to review its activities in 1983. The meeting adopted a program of actions for 1984 aimed at enhancing the fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [Text] [OW310841 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 31 Mar 84]

NICARAGUAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISIT--Hanoi VNA 31 March--A delegation of the Nicaraguan Society of Friendship with Socialist Countries led by Alejandro Solonsano, deputy secretary-general of the society, left here today, concluding its friendship visit to Vietnam. While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It had working sessions with concerned public offices, called on a number of army units and economic and cultural establishments and attended mass activities in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. [Text] [OW010154 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 31 Mar 84]

DETAILS OF PRC 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'--From the beginning of March to early April 1984, China conducted hundreds of armed provocations against the northern Vietnamese border provinces. Most seriously still, on 2 April, the Chinese authorities ordered their armed forces to fire thousands of artillery shells on eight places in the Vietnamese border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Lai Chau. The shelling caused great losses in lives and property to the local people. On 2 consecutive days ending 6 March,

Chinese troops fired dozens of 82mm mortar shells at Xin Man District, Ha Tuyen Province, destroying many dwelling houses. On 10 March a group of Chinese troops intruded 1 kilometer into Vietnamese territory in Nam Chay Village, Muong Khuong District, Hoang Lien Son Province, and killed a Vietnamese civilian who was collecting firewood. [Text] [BK051022 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Apr 84]

SRV-CUBA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi VNA 5 April--The Central Committee of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association met here today to review its work in 1983 and discuss activities in 1984. The meeting was chaired by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, president of the Vietnam Women's Union and of the association, and attended by representatives of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, the International Department of the Party Central Committee and the Foreign Ministry. The participants highly valued the association's activities in the past year, especially those in honour of Cuba's 25th National Day. The meeting adopted a program of action for 1984 and decided that, in the immediate future, the association will direct the people's activities toward strengthening the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and to firmly supporting the heroic Cuban people's struggle. [Text] [OW052345 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 5 Apr 84]

ENVOY AWARDS BAKU COLLEGE--Hanoi VNA 6 April--Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem has presented Vietnam's Friendship Order to the Baku Petrochemical College in acknowledgement of its great assistance in training personnel for Vietnam's oil and gas industry. Speaking at the presentation ceremony in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, on 4 April, Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem thanked the college's teaching staff for having over the past 20 years trained almost 300 engineers for the exploration and processing of oil and gases for Vietnam. [Text] [OW0713141 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 7 Apr 84]

CHERNENKO, POLITBURO GREET LE DUAN--General secretary of the CPSU, Chernenko, has sent a message of greetings to Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, on the latter's birthday. The message said: I warmly congratulate you on your birthday. I sincerely wish you good health, happiness, and new achievements in your activity for the prosperity of the SRV and for the consolidation peace and further promotion of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples. On this occasion, Le Duan also received congratulations from Political Bureau members of the CPSU Central Committee. [Text] [Bk081200 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 84]

CUBA'S SOLIDARITY ORDER CONFERRED--A ceremony was held in Hanoi last Saturday to confer Cuba's Solidarity Order on Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and former president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association. Speaking at the ceremony, Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla highly valued Hoang Tung's activities in developing the solidarity, friendship, and close cooperation between the Vietnamese and Cuban peoples. He stressed: The militant solidarity between the communists and the entire peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the common enemy will be further developed. [Text] [BK081154 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 84]

NICARAGUAN YOUTH SCORE PRC PROVOCATIONS--Hanoi VNA 10 April--The "19 July" Sandinista Youth Union in Nicaragua on Monday sent a message to Vietnam expressing its consistent militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle against Chinese expansionism. The message condemns the Chinese authorities' armed provocations against Vietnam and violations of its territory over the past weeks and wishes to Vietnamese people victory over the expansionists. [Text] [OW101621 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 10 Apr 84]

CSSR ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA 10 April--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl held a press conference here today in anticipation of his country's 39th National Day (9 May). Academic Viliam Plevza, director of the Marxist-Leninist Institute under the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party and member of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Conference of Leaders of Scientific Research Institutes Under the Central Committees of the Communist and Workers' Party held here recently, attended. After the opening speech by Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, Academic Viliam Plevza briefed Vietnamese and foreign journalists on the development of the Czechoslovak people's revolutionary struggle which, he said, was full of hardship and sacrifices, but which ended in glorious victory. He brought out the Soviet Union's great assistance to Czechoslovakia's liberation war which led to the foundation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The speaker reiterated the Czechoslovak people's resolve to do all in their power to enhance the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. [Text] [OW102155 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 10 Apr 84]

OUTGOING YAR AMBASSADOR--Hanoi VNA 10 April--Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen to Vietnam, paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today before leaving here for home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the out-going ambassador. [Text] [OW101619 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 10 Apr 84]

NGUYEN DUC TAM VISITS LAOS--Hanoi VNA 12 April--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Vientiane yesterday a delegation of the Department for Organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and head of the department. Nguyen Duc Tam conveyed to the Lao leader warm greetings from party General-Secretary Le Duan and other Vietnamese Party and State leaders. Kaysone Phomvihane described this visit as a contribution to enhancing the friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples. He asked Nguyen Duc Tam to convey his warm greetings to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho and other Vietnamese Party and State leaders. He expressed the wish for further development of the special friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as between the three Indochinese countries. Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation had been received by Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee. The delegation left Vientiane this afternoon, successfully concluding its visit to Laos. [Text] [OW122043 Hanoi VNA in English 1651 GMT 12 Apr 84]

ENVOY TO THAILAND--Hanoi VNA 13 April--Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co recently received Phaithun Khruakao and Wira Kasemprakon, respectively

secretary and member of the Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives and both deputies to the Thai National Assembly. The Vietnamese ambassador informed them of the actual situation along the Kampuchean border and denounced Thailand's assistance to the Polpotists in undermining the Kampuchean people's national construction. He handed over to the two Thai deputies a copy of the 31 March 1984 statement of the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and a copy of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent interview with VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. Phaithun Khruakao apologized to the Vietnamese ambassador for Wira Kasemprakon's impetuous remarks and promised to persuade the Thai government to enter into talks with Vietnam. [Text] [OW130755 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 13 Apr 84]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S ENVOY VISITS--Hanoi VNA 13 April--T. Kunughi, special representative of the UN secretary general for humanitarian aid to Kampuchea, paid a 3-day visit to Vietnam ending today. While in Vietnam, he was received Thursday by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and exchanged views with Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan on coordinating programs of humanitarian aid to Kampuchea. He visited the Museum of History and the National Art Gallery in Hanoi. [Text] [OW131806 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 13 Apr 84]

VISITING LAO MINISTER--Hanoi VNA 14 April--A delegation of the Lao Party and Government led by Vice Minister of Education Outtama Chounlamani has come to Vietnam to present the Order of Issala (Order of Freedom), Second Class, to the Central Complementary School for Mountain Areas and the No 1 General Education School for Mountain Areas on the occasion of the 3-day Boun Pi May New Year Festival of Laos. The conferment ceremonies were held at these schools on 10 and 11 April with the participation of Vietnamese Vice Ministers of Education Ho Truc and Luong Ngoc Toan. This distinction was awarded in recognition of these schools' contributions to bringing up and educating Lao children from the primary to tertiary levels, including a complimentary course of Vietnamese enabled them to continue their studies at the universities. [Sentence as received] While in Vietnam, the Lao delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. It paid [words indistinct] at the (?Ho Chi) Minh Mausoleum in Hanoi and visited the Hung Sing's Temple in Vinh Phu Province. [Text] [OW141744 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 14 Apr 84]

SYMPATHY NOTE TO MADAGASCAR--Hanoi VNA 18 April--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent a message of sympathy to President Ratsiraka over the losses caused by the storm Kamisy to the Madagascan people. We believe that under the leadership of Your Excellency and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Madagascan people will soon overcome the difficulties caused by the hurricane. [Text] [BK190605 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 18 Apr 84]

JOINT COFFEE PRODUCTION PROJECTS--In implementation of our policy of cooperation with foreign countries, especially the socialist countries, a number of projects of cooperation in coffee production and supply between our country and the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia are being developed with initial good results. These projects, ranging in size from 5,000 to 20,000 hectares, are chiefly carried out in the Central Highlands provinces. The Council of Ministers have decided to include these projects in the list of major state projects that enjoy capital investment and material supply on a priority basis. In 1983, the coffee enterprises working in cooperation with foreign countries overfulfilled the state plan for cultivated area. [Summary]
[BK040603 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84]

CSO: 4209/247

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH CITY ASSAULT YOUTHS HOLD CONGRESS

BK030250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] On 31 March, the Assault Youth Force of Ho Chi Minh City held a congress to review its building and growth over the past 8 years. Attending were over 400 delegates representing tens of thousands of Assault Youths currently shouldering difficult tasks in newly opened areas in the rural districts of Ho Chi Minh City and Lam Dong, Dac Lac, Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Kien Giang, and Minh Hai Provinces.

The congress was happy to welcome the presence of Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, and Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee.

From its debut on 28 March 1976, the Assault Youth Force of Ho Chi Minh City has grown quickly and made important contributions to the building of new economic zones and to combat support activities. After 8 years of development, the force has increased to 50,000 members from its initial strength of 10,000 members and has recorded outstanding achievements in productive labor. Over the past 8 years, the force has excavated 6.5 million cubic meters of earth in building work; opened 38,500 hectares of new land; built 46 new economic villages; resettled 40,000 people; built 1.5 million square meters of housing and public projects; planted 2.5 million trees for timber and 500,000 fruit trees; felled 120,000 metric tons of bamboo, 50,000 cubic meters of timber, and 300,000 cartloads of firewood; harvested 10,000 metric tons of vegetables and legumes, 30,000 metric tons of grain, and 10,000 metric tons of sugarcane; processed 20,000 cubic meters of timber, 2,000 metric tons of paper pulp, and 6,000 metric tons of sugar; raised 150,000 metric tons of domestic animals; handled 380,000 metric tons of cargo; and transported 7.5 million ton-kilometers.

CSO: 4209/247

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REVIEW OF APRIL ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW151405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Review of Issue No 4, 1984, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Excerpts] This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial: "Develop New Elements, Bring Agriculture Forward Along the Line of Large-Scale Socialist Production." After pointing out that the socialist economic construction policy of our country is to give priority to developing heavy industry rationally on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry, combining the agriculture and industry of the whole country into an agroindustrial structure. The editorial outlines the achievements recorded over the past 1981-83 3-year period on the agricultural production front, particularly in food production, which showed an annual increase of 1 million metric tons. Thanks to this, we no longer have to import food. This success has opened up the possibility of producing food not only in sufficient quantities for consumption but also for reserves.

The editorial then goes on to say: Along with the successes in developing production forces, new socialist relations of production in agriculture have been consolidated and strengthened by a major step. The coastal provinces in Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. Agricultural transformation in Nam Bo Provinces has made considerable progress. The agricultural cooperativization movement throughout the country has gone through many difficulties and trials but in general has been firmly maintained and developed. The managerial structure in agriculture is gradually changing. The adoption of the product contract system with labor groups and laborers has been streamlined and has provided us with many valuable experiences. This success is the combined result of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions in agriculture.

In addition to the results obtained, the editorial mentions a number of shortcomings in our country's agriculture. These shortcomings result from many causes. First of all they are due to the fact that the material-technical base supporting agriculture in general is still weak and inadequate. Importance is not being constantly given to the socialist production relations in agriculture. The masses' right to collective mastery is still being violated. The property of the cooperatives and production groups is yet to be used rationally and there is still much waste. Despite much progress, socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo Provinces has not met the requirements of the revolution.

Next the editorial deals with the task of developing the agricultural economy during the 1984-85 period along the line mapped out by the fifth plenum of the fifth Central Committee: To continue to step up agricultural production comprehensively, considering this as the main front; to exploit to the highest degree our manpower and land potentials with a view to firmly resolving the question of grain and foodstuff, bolstering livestock breeding, powerfully developing industrial crops, creating more raw material sources for industry, and rapidly increasing export sources.

The editorial then outlines important measures aimed at meeting the following objectives: Eighteen million metric tons of food in 1984 and 19-20 million metric tons in 1985. In 1984 alone, we will strive to put 740,000 hectares of land under short-term industrial crops, and 190,000 hectares under long-term industrial crops, raise 4.8 million head of buffaloes and cattle, 12 million hogs, and 89 million head of poultry, and obtain 1.65 billion eggs.

The editorial stresses: To ensure our successful performance of the task of agricultural development, we must further strengthen the leadership of various party committee echelons and the party building work at the grassroots level. First of all, we must clearly see the socialist revolutionary line, the line of socialist economic construction, and the urgent demand in developing agricultural production. We must see the real capability and the emergence of new elements in agriculture. We must adopt positive measures to overcome existing difficulties and create a new change in the agriculture of our country.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries the article "Satisfactorily Guide the Election to People's Councils and People's Committees at District, Village, and Equivalent Levels." After noting the important role of people's councils and people's committees of various levels and assessing the strong points and weaknesses in the work of people's councils and people's committees of various levels over the past years, the article says that the forthcoming election of candidates to people's councils at district, village, and equivalent levels is the first election to be organized according to the new laws approved by the National Assembly and promulgated by the Council of State. These laws constitute a legal basis aimed at further developing the working people's right of collective mastery through the state. Regarding the law governing the election of candidates to people's councils, it has provided for an electoral system fully ensuring all democratic principles.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries the text of Comrade Truong Chinh's important speech delivered at the ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the outline on Vietnam's cultural revolution.

The magazine also carries Van Tung's article: "Strengthen Socialist Trade and Market Management." The article says that the progress achieved recently in the field of distribution and circulation of goods was not enough to bring about a change in the situation. The market has remained unsettled; the price of goods continues to rise rapidly and spontaneously, escaping the state's control. Negative phenomena continue to take place, adversely affecting production, the people's livelihood, the financial and monetary management, and social order and security. In face of this situation, strengthening socialist trade

and market management constitutes the main task of distribution and circulation as well as the spearhead in the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" on the economic front.

The article points out: To strengthen socialist trade and satisfactorily manage the market, we must place the entire socialist market under the state's control according to the state's unified law. The most decisive element to control the market is to boost production according to the state's projects and plans while incessantly developing and consolidating the battleground of the state-run economy, ensuring that the state firmly controls goods and money, and closely coordinating the transformation of privately-owned industry and trade with the transformation of agriculture.

Next is Ta Hoang Sinh's and Tran (Duc Van's) article: "To Contribute to Formulating a Mineral Product Strategy of Our Country." The article deals with the study, survey, discovery, exploitation, processing, use, and protection of our country's mineral resources and subsoil.

This month's magazine also carries Comrade Co Hoa Van's article: "Satisfactorily Perform the Task of Fixed Farming and Sedentary Living." On the basis of results obtained after 15 years of carrying out the party's fixed-farming, sedentary-living campaign, the article points to some lessons of experience aimed at better carrying out the aforementioned campaign in the spirit of the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN continues to carry articles contributing to the exchange of views on building districts and strengthening the district level: "Organization of Agricultural and Forestry Production at Thanh Chong District" by Comrade Nguyen Phuong Que, secretary of the district party committee of Thanh Chuong, Nghe Tinh; "Tien Lang Builds Its Economy in Coordination with Consolidation of National Defense at the District Level" by Comrade Nguyen Van Do, secretary of the District Party Committee of Tien Lang, Haiphong; and "The Question of Developing Culture in District Building" by Comrade Le Quy Duc of the Central Propaganda and Training School.

In its "Historical Materials" rubric, this month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries the translation of the text of the article: "The Question of the Indigenous People in Indochina" written by Uncle Ho 65 years ago. This was one of his first articles carried by L'HUMANITE published in Paris. The article denounces the French colonialists' brutal administrative regime in Indochina.

In its rubric, "Study the Laws of the Socialist Revolution and Socialist Building," this month's issue of the magazine carries Quyet Tien's article: "Achieve and Consolidate the Alliance Between the Working Class on One Hand and the Basic Masses of the Peasants and Other Laboring Strata on the Other." The article analyzes the peasants' important role and the question of worker-peasant alliance in the democratic national revolution as well as in the socialist revolution, a strategic question of decisive significance for the success or defeat of the struggle of the proletariat to seize the administrative power and establish the proletarian dictatorship, transform the old society, and build a new socialist society. The article also deals with the content of the worker-peasant alliance during the different stages of the process of revolution in Vietnam.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Tran Quoc Tu's article: "Does China Practice Alienation or Does it Not?" The article says the recent discussion by a number of intellectuals, writers, and artists in China on the question of alienation in that country has worried the Beijing authorities. It affirms that alienation does exist in China--ideological alienation, political alienation, power alienation, and economic alienation. The aforementioned intellectuals, writers, and artists pointed to an aspect of the truth that China practices Maoism and removed the socialist label that the Beijing rulers attach to their state apparatus, thus revealing its true nature as the state of great Han chauvinism.

Finally is Nguan Vu's article "The Shadow of Militarism in Japan." The article says that the emergence and development of Japanese militarism under the protection of the militarist line of the Reagan administration and the patronage of U.S. militarism constitutes a threat to the political and social life in Japan and to peace and security of the entire Asia-Pacific region.

CSO: 4209/247

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

YOUTH FEDERATION MEETING LEADERSHIP--Hanoi VNA 31 March--The enlarged conference of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Youth Federation (VYF) closed today after 3 days' sitting. The conference adopted the federation's amended constitution and its orientation and tasks for the time to come. The conference appointed an 89-member central committee of the federation. Le Quang Vinh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, was appointed president of the 13-member Presidium of the VYF, and Nguyen Minh Triet, vice president of the Presidium and secretary-general of the federation. On this occasion, the secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee conferred the 'For the Younger Generations' Medal on 13 Presidium and Central Committee members of the federation. It also arranged a cordial get-together tonight with the delegates to the conference. [Text] [OWO10043 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 31 Mar 84]

COUNCIL OF STATE REGULAR SESSION--The Vietnamese Council of State held a regular session in Hanoi on 30 and 31 March. The council ratified the consular agreement signed between Vietnam and the Republic of Nicaragua in Managua on 6 September last year. The council also decided to appoint Vietnamese ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to some countries and adopted several decrees. [Text] [BK011052 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Apr 84]

DISTRICT LEVEL BUILDING DIRECTIVE--Today's NHAN DAN publishes a Council of Ministers directive urging ministries, state commissions, boards, and services to strengthen leadership over the building and consolidation of the district level. The directive stresses: To scrupulously implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers regarding the task of building and consolidating the district level, all ministries, state commissions, general departments, and other organs under the Council of Ministers should further intensify their work related to the building of districts and strive to effect in 1984 a striking change in the districts that occupy an important position in regard to economy, national defense, and security. They should also produce large quantities of food products and grow primarily rice and industrial crops for export. The Council of Ministers also directs all ministries and services to draw experience from building districts, provide proper guidance in decentralization and management work in the districts, consolidate the leadership apparatus at the district level, and set up district guidance centers and so forth. [From the press review] [Text] [OW111137 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84]

REGULATION ON CULTURAL RELICS--By virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and Article 34 of the law on organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, it is hereby promulgated the regulation on the protection and use of historic and cultural relics and scenic spots, which was approved by the SRV Council of State on 31 March 1984. Hanoi 4 April 1984. [Signed] Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State. ["Full text" of 4 April SRV Council of State Regulation on the Protection and Use of Historic and Cultural Relics and Scenic Spots] [Text] [BK061530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Apr 84]

CSO: 4209/247

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LAND, POPULATION IN HOANG LIEN SON REALLOCATED TO BOOST ECONOMY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Tran Anh Thai: "Rational Allocation of Population and Labor in Hoang Lien Son to Exploit Local Economic Potential"]

[Text] Hoang Lien Son is a mountain province with a fairly great economic potential in forestry and forest land. Agricultural land occupies only about 120,000 hectares out of a total area of 14,852 square kilometers of natural land. Rather complex topographic features including many rivers, springs, hills and tortuous mountains provide no facilities for agricultural production and especially for the cultivation of wet rice. During the war against the Chinese expansionist aggressors, almost all material bases in the border districts of Bat Xat, Lao Cai and Muong Khuong were devastated. Labor and population allocation was disrupted, bringing about an imbalance between the labor force and land potential in certain regions so that the people could neither stabilize their life nor have peace of mind in performing production. For a long and continuous period of time, people in such regions were unable to procure food for themselves.

The problem facing Hoang Lien Son was the need to rapidly draw up an overall population and land allocation project for the province's entire territory, to assign labor rationally and harmoniously to each production zone, fully to use and exploit on-the-spot economic potentials and quickly to enable the people to stabilize their life and step up production. At the beginning of 1983, the Provincial People's Committee decided to concentrate forces on the reallocation of labor and population on a provincial scale. With this determination, the province drew up specific plans for professional agencies to set up survey teams and send them to the grassroots level to carry out investigations, understand the actual situation and reassign population and labor to the various districts. To date, nearly 100 such teams across the province have carried out surveys and replanned production for almost all villages and districts and for a number of installations directly subordinate to specialized sectors in the province. These production survey and planning teams have taken a close look at actual facts, specifically investigated each and every production zone and population center and started implementing the overall land zoning plan throughout the province. In the first quarter of 1983, Hoang Lien Son Province completed the zoning of five principal economic regions including those which produce foodstuffs, lumber for use as pillars in mining and special trees and plants in the districts of Bao

Thang, Sa Pa, Bat Xat and Van Ban, in the city of Lao Cai and some villages subordinate to Bao Yen District; those which produce tea, cinnamon, mu trees [aleurites montana], camellia and grain in the districts of Van Chan, Tram Tau and Tran Yen and in the city of Yen Bai; those which produce raw materials for textile and paper manufacture in Luc Yen and Yen Binh; those which raise buffaloes and cattle and grow mu trees in the districts of Than Uyen and Mu Cang Chai; and including also the watershed forest regions and the soybean and medicinal plant producing areas in the two districts of Muong Khuong and Bac Ha.

Especially in the border areas, the province closely coordinated with the armed forces to survey and zone population centers, rationally to combine economy with national defense and to build stable fortresses along the border defense line.

Based on the natural characteristics and the socioeconomic conditions in each region, the districts subordinate to Hoang Lien Son Province gradually drew up a production project for each sector and population center. The land area and the housing and production zones were delimited clearly and a crop cultivation pattern formulated rationally for each population center to fully use and exploit the on-the-spot land potential. For Hoang Lien Son, the overall guideline applied in building new population centers was to use wet ricefields fully, to expand the opening of new lands for terraced fields and to avoid allocating population to level areas and valleys fit only for the cultivation of wet rice. Within the framework of the overall zoning project, in 1983 Hoang Lien Son unified 60 montagnard villages formerly scattered on high mountains and in valleys and localized them in 22 new villages. After rezoning, Lao Cai City started building 6 new population centers, set up 5 concentrated production units and rounded up 180 scattered households into delimited areas. Hundreds of hectares of formerly fallow land were reclaimed and the grain output was increased threefold in 1979. In Bac Ha District, the agricultural land area was small but the population density was high so that the surplus labor force at many places were jobless; therefore, the district invested in the creation of a number of state farms to grow industrial crops, thereby providing jobs for thousands of laborers and creating a balance of labor force among production zones belonging to the state-operated sector and cooperatives.

To reallocate labor and population in the province in a satisfactory manner, the Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Committee invested the initially essential capital in the new population centers. During the course of 1983 alone, the province drew 1,445,000 dong from the budget and used 153 tons of grain to build schools, medical aid stations and marketing cooperatives... for newly created villages and invested millions of dong in water conservancy and communication works so as to provide favorable conditions for the people to expand production. In particular, the money used to help the relocated households came to 7 million dong.

Since the allocation of labor and population in Hoang Lien Son has realistically responded to the legitimate aspirations of the ethnic minorities, it has been implemented enthusiastically by the masses. The province has arranged and stabilized the dwelling areas for 2,813 newly arrived families

with 16,650 members to start production immediately. Nearly 10,000 laborers--an excess of 122 percent over the set norm--have been reassigned proportionately. In many regions and districts, models of new population centers have been successfully built together with production zones involving water conservancy and communication works and using the draft power and fertilizers to carry out the intensive cultivation of rice. These models are expanding continuously. To date, there are fairly good models in almost all districts. For the first time, a number of cooperatives have obtained an output of 80 quintals of paddy per hectare of wet rice area. Bat Xat is a district beset with difficulties created by the manifold war of destruction launched by the Chinese expansionists; however, with its determination to step up production and to coordinate with national defense, the district has raised the average output to 55 quintals per hectare throughout its territory. For the cooperatives of Ban Qua 1 and 2 and Quang Kim, the average rice output has attained 62 quintals per hectare. It is also owing to the land reallocation and population transfer that a number of cooperatives belonging to the Meo tribesmen formerly living on the highlands have for the first time left the mountains, settled their life and farming, given up their backward nomadic farming habit and lifestyle and obtained an output of 50 quintals per hectare. In 1983, Hoang Lien Son Province obtained a total output of 246,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent; that was a year with a record grain output.

Simultaneously with the implementation of the population and labor reallocation project, Hoang Lien Son Province has also fully used and exploited many kinds of local industrial crops. In every village and district, state farms have been founded to start the specialized cultivation of many types of crops such as tea, tobacco and mu trees while concentrated zones have been shaped up and a perfect agroforestry-industrial structure gradually built for each district. The province has also encouraged peasants, cooperatives and mass organizations actively to grow crops as export goods, thus attracting thousands of laborers to the production of dozens of categories of export goods and increasing the export goods ratio by 15 percent over the past years.

Also owing to the reallocation of population and labor, almost all tribal people in Hoang Lien Son have begun to settle farming and stabilize their life, to expand the wet-rice area and to intensify the opening of new land for use as settled ricefields. Gradual steps have been taken to abolish nomadic farming as well as the habit of destroying forests to turn them into slash-burn fields. In the past, in Hoang Lien Son, each year there were hundreds of hectares of forest which were destroyed and many regions which were transformed into deserts so that it was impossible to restore production. On the contrary, by 1985 [as published], forest destruction [will be] reduced by 50 to 70 percent. Many bald hill areas have been initially rehabilitated.

By correctly implementing the party line and viewpoint, by clearly asserting its spirit of self-sufficiency, by developing the right to collective ownership of the tribal people in the province and by fully and rationally exploiting and using the local land and labor potential, Hoang Lien Son Province is continuing to expand and tighten its economic alliance within

its own territory and with the sister provinces and to overcome all difficulties in order to build itself into a border defense province stable and strong from the points of view of economy and national defense.

9332

CSO: 4209/227

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY BANK STRESSES MONETARY MANAGEMENT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Le Cong Thuong: "Municipal Bank Steps Up Service to Production, Monetary Management"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the Bank of Ho Chi Minh City has emphasized its monetary, credit, and payment work in order to positively serve the production-commercial activities and the state purchasing of goods, and has strengthened control and overcome negative phenomena which affect the activities of the bank and the economy.

With regard to its credit work in 1982, the Municipal Bank managed a rather large amount of capital, nearly 4 billion dong more than in 1981. All sources of capital increased and surpassed the plan norms assigned by the Central Bank. For example, budgetary capital amounted to 2,888 percent of the plan, payment capital amounted to 135 percent of the plan, etc.

Thanks to the concentration of capital management, lending was also clearly promoted. During the year the total amount of money lent increased 23 billion dong over 1981. Outstanding was the fact that short-term loans amounted to 49.5 billion dong. The amount lent to the industrial sector increased by 2.532 billion over 1981, the amount lent to the commercial sector increased by 18.987 billion over 1981, the amount lent to the agricultural sector increased 1,080 million in comparison to 1981, and 477.3 million were lent for capital construction.

In its lending activity, the Bank of Ho Chi Minh City concentrated investment in the important economic sectors and the economic components which play a leading role in the national economy. The municipal bank concentrated 97.5 percent of its short-term investment capital on central and local state enterprises, of which 96.4 percent were invested on the industrial and commercial sectors, thereby helping the economic sectors and units fulfill their missions. In 1982 the city's economy achieved rather good results in fulfilling the plan norms.

With regard to its monetary work, the municipal bank carried out 4,918 unit inspections. It persistently supervised the units in correctly implementing monetary management and the recovery of currency above the agreed-to norms. Furthermore, it set forth policies and measures for resolving problems in

actual activities, in order to create conditions for the commercial units to do a good job of fulfilling their state purchasing missions and correctly implementing the currency regulations. There was close coordination with the departments of the central bank in providing cash when there was great demand.

Therefore, money circulated at a more rapid rate than in 1981 and previous years. On the organized market, the rate increased by .5 cycles over 1981 and bank capital circulation increased by .35 cycles over 1981. In 1982, 669,594 dong in excess payments were repaid to 3,585 customers, 348,747 dong more than in 1981. Although they were encountering many economic difficulties in their lives, many bank employees gave back to customers rather large sums of money. For example, Nguyen Thi Thu Xuan (of the Precinct 3 bank branch) repaid 50,000 dong, Le Chinh (of the Binh Thanh bank branch) repaid 50,000 dong, etc.

Nonmonetary settlement also received more attention. In 1982 operational profits amounted to 187 billion dong. The number of bank employees was reduced, but the professional ability of accountants was improved, average labor productivity was increased considerably, and the mistake ratio declined in comparison to 1982. At the Phu Nhuan bank branch, with an average 39 checks per employee per day, the error rate was only .09 percent, and in Precinct 3 average labor productivity was 56 checks per employee per day but the error rate was only .33 percent.

The municipal bank's savings account work was also promoted. In 1982 the municipal bank organized 102 collections, with the theme "For our children," under the aegis of the Municipal Women's Federation and the bank, and a movement for "cadres, workers, and civil servants to make deposits in savings accounts to build the city bearing the name of Uncle Ho" launched by the municipal Trade Union Federation gained the participation of more than 400,000 people, who deposited more than 27 million dong. Thanks to those efforts, and because the bank knew how to work with the mass organizations, the amount of surplus money deposited in savings accounts at the end of 1982 increased by 38.4 million dong in comparison to 1981 and attained 320 percent of the annual plan norm. The average per-capita surplus amounted to 39.5 dong, an increase of 13.7 dong over 1981. Sixteen subwards had surplus money amounting to more than 1 million dong and six subwards and villages in six subwards in three precincts had an average per-capita surplus of 200 dong.

The initial results that were attained had a good effect on the economy and strongly affected monetary management in difficult circumstances. Of course, the monetary management in the organs, mass organizations, and economic organizations must have closer leadership by the departments and sectors. If there is voluntary observance of the stipulated principles, the banking work in general and the monetary work specifically fulfill the mission serving and developing production.

5616

CS0: 4209/219

AGRICULTURE

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL-FOOD CROP AREAS INTENSIFIED TO BOOST PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Xuan Minh: "Intensive Investment in Raw Materials Producing Regions to Maintain Production"]

[Text] To create conditions to stabilize the regions which produce raw materials necessary for the maintenance of production, recently the food products industry sector has strengthened guidance for intensive investment in these areas.

A few years ago, the investment in state farms and cooperatives growing industrial and food crops such as peanuts, tea, sugarcanes, tobacco, vegetables and fruit had been broadened but lacked an in-depth trend so that the volume of raw materials produced and supplied to factories was unsteady. To overcome this situation, this year the food products industry sector has exercised a concentrated guidance and has increased and intensified investment with the aim of building key areas specialized in the cultivation of industrial and food crops. Taking the initiative, the sector has held discussions with the State Planning Commission and the Provincial and Municipal People's Committees of Ha Bac, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Haiphong and Ha Son Binh... on uniform investment measures designed to build key areas specialized in the cultivation of sugarcanes, tobacco, tea, oleaginous and fruit trees, etc. The sector has also regularly and closely examined the realities of production and life in areas specialized in growing industrial and food crops so as to understand clearly both the favorable conditions and difficulties in the field of production and, on this basis, to take positive action for the benefit of these raw materials producing areas. Over the past year, in many regions producing raw materials such as tobacco, tea, oleaginous and fruit trees..., the insufficient state supply of two-way commodities resulted in limiting the ability to purchase raw materials--only between 60 and 80 percent of the plan norm; therefore, the sector quickly took positive measures about prices and two-way goods and was thus able to obtain enough raw materials for production purposes.

With regard to state farms which grow industrial crops and whose direct management has been entrusted to it, the sector has considered it important to invest in material and technical bases in order to raise the crops' output. After many years of exploitation, the deterioration of tea growing soil in state farms has become serious and has led to a low tea productivity--only

2 to 2.5 tons of fresh buds per hectare; therefore, the sector has invested in and guided the implementation of combined intensive cultivation measures and has made investment in fertilizers; as a result, the above-mentioned situation has been checked and the tea crop output has been raised to between 3.1 and 3.35 tons of fresh buds per hectare. In particular, an average per hectare output of 9 tons has been obtained from 150 hectares of tea to which new scientific-technical measures have been applied and on which technical regulations about combined intensive cultivation have been carried out satisfactorily.

In addition to the investment made to rapidly increase the output of industrial and food crops grown by the state farms, the sector has also given direct aid under the forms of intensive cultivation technique, investment capital, grain and foodstuffs to cooperatives and production installations which produce raw materials in concentrated specialized cultivation zones--all that with the aim of expanding production. This working method reflects the sector's sense of responsibility and spirit of cooperation with and assistance to the raw materials producing regions and has contributed to a rapid increase in the volume of raw materials produced and supplied to processing factories.

By intensifying in-depth investment and by providing close guidance for the raw materials producing regions and despite the innumerable difficulties in the recent situation of production and supply of raw materials which have exerted a noticeable influence on industrial crops of various kinds, the sector has managed to obtain by its own efforts 20 to 30 percent of the total volume of necessary raw materials. This action has enabled it to secure enough raw materials for production. By applying intensive investment measures for the benefit of raw materials producing regions, the sector has begun to advance toward a steady stabilization of the supply of raw materials to the processing industry in the forthcoming years.

9332

CSO: 4209/227

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DONG NAI GRAIN PRODUCTION--The Dong Nai provincial party organization executive committee recently held a conference to grasp resolution of the party Central Committee fifth plenum and discuss tasks for 1984-85. The conferees urged the province to strive to produce, by 1985, an output of 420,000 metric tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, 48,000 metric tons of soybean, 17,000 metric tons of peanuts, more than 500,000 metric tons of sugarcane, and 7,000 metric tons of tobacco. [Summary] [BK311154 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Mar 84]

SEMINAR ON SOUTHERN IRRIGATION--From 2 to 5 April in Long Xuyen City, An Giang Province, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the paper NHAN DAN held a seminar on joint state-people irrigation work in the former Nam Bo Provinces and cities. The participants heard more than 30 reports on the movement for irrigation work in the Mekong River Delta. By late 1983, the state and the people in this region had devoted over 160 million workdays and over 1 billion dong to building or improving water conservancy networks. [Summary] [BK100002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Apr 84]

CSO: 4209/247

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

MAO KHE COALMINE RENAMED--In implementation of a Council of Ministers resolution on naming mines and mine construction enterprises of the coal sector after communist youths, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the Ministry of Mines and Coal, the party and people's committees and youth union of Quang Ninh Province, and the Uong Bi Coal Corporation recently held a ceremony to rename Mao Khe Coalmine as the Mae Khe Communist Youth Mine. Attending the ceremony were Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Nguyen Chan, minister of mines and coal; and Le Dai, secretary of the Quang Ninh Province party committee. [Excerpt]
[BK040603 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84]

CSO: 4209/247

LABOR

TRADES DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR 620,000 URBAN RESIDENTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] VNA--In recent years, the number of job seeking laborers increased continuously; in cities alone, it was necessary to provide employment for hundreds of thousands of people every year. Most of these people were youths reaching the working age, army men and public security agents returning home after fulfilling their missions and students graduating from general schools and other training schools and courses. Many sectors and localities have carried out surveys, specifically classified jobless people and simultaneously taken hold of sources of employment and formulated production development plans in order to assign tasks to job seeking people.

The large cities of Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh have tried to carry out a survey of jobless laborers, to assess their number and to classify them in order to draw experiences and have subsequently expanded these tasks throughout the municipal areas. Haiphong City has drawn up a project to develop sideline household economy and to expand such trades as crochet and lace works. Hanoi has formulated a project to process coarse wool. Ho Chi Minh City has expanded the vocational training of youths and other persons who have not yet found a profession. Phu Khanh has developed the individual households' raising of chickens by industrial methods and so on.

To broaden the employment market on a long-term basis, many localities have organized the cultivation of raw materials producing crops. Hanoi and Thai Binh are expanding the growing of rattan and kenaf. Ho Chi Minh City and Quang Ninh Province are extending the growing of ordinary and small-sized bamboos while Thanh Hoa and Ha Nam Provinces are continuing to intensify the cultivation of rush. Provinces and cities are also forming an economic alliance, mutually exchanging and supplying techniques and raw materials and helping each other resolve the problem of employment in the small industry and handicrafts domain. Some cities have paid attention to the creation of servicing activities in the right direction to attract laborers and also to the vigorous development of marketing and consumer cooperatives in various wards and of installations designed to repair tools, household appliances and houses.

By taking the above-mentioned measures in the past 3 years (1981-83), the various localities, especially cities, have provided jobs for 620,000 people of whom nearly 540,000 have found stable employment and more than 80,000 have been given temporary work. Though having received the attention

of all levels, sectors and localities, this task has neither been planned nor endowed with material conditions such as capital and supplies which are necessary to the development of various trades and to the attraction of laborers into the employment market.

9332

CSO: 4209/227

LABOR

BRIEFS

NATIONAL LABOR REDISTRIBUTION--As of 20 March, the labor redistribution sector had redistributed 94,200 people, including 40,700 laborers, to various state-operated and collective establishments throughout the country. This figure represents 29 percent of the annual plan and shows a three-fold increase over the same period last year. [Summary] [BK100002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Apr 84]

DAC LAC LABOR REDISTRIBUTION--In the recent past, Dac Lac Province has paid attention to recruiting and redistributing laborers in support of production and the people's livelihood. Apart from recruiting over 7,000 laborers to work at various state farms and forestry sites, the province has arranged employment for over 4,000 people. [Summary] [BK100002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 84]

CSO: 4209/247

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'VERY POWERFUL' CYCLONE HITS HAIPHONG DISTRICTS

Preliminary Report

BK170510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] At 0200 yesterday, 16 April, a very powerful cyclone swept through the areas from Thuy Nguyen District to An Hai District, Haiphong Municipality. The cyclone caused damage to life and property.

According to a preliminary report, in An Hai District, 9 persons were killed and 46 wounded; in Thuy Nguyen District, 2 persons were killed and 11 wounded; in Hong Bang Ward, 10 persons were killed and 37 wounded and more than 200 houses were destroyed. The An Hai Hospital was heavily damaged. In Haiphong Port, three cranes collapsed and one was swept off of its track, one barge was sunk, the roofs of five warehouses were blown off, causing water damage to 30 metric tons of rice; and the anchor chains of three foreign ships were cut. At road No 5, five cars were damaged, a boat and a canoe were sunk, a 110-kilovolt high-voltage electric line was cut, and the entire system of the 35-kilovolt line leading to the municipality was damaged.

After the cyclone died down, the municipal party and people's committee promptly assigned cadres to the damaged areas to work with the people to overcome the consequences of the cyclone, firmly maintain production, and stabilize the people's daily life.

Extensive Damage Reported

BK190253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] As NHAN DAN has reported, a strong cyclone hit Haiphong on 16 April, causing extensive damage. The cyclone originated chiefly from the shifting of a high-pressure cold front from north to east amidst high temperature and humidity. The cyclone cut a swath through Haiphong from northeast to southwest, sweeping from Tan Duong Village, Thuy Nguyen District, to Dong Hoa Village, Kien An District. Strongest whirlwinds concentrated in the villages of Tan Duong, Lam Dong, Vinh Dong, and Thuy Nguyen, Hong Bang Ward, and some villages in An Hai District. The Phu Lien Geophysic Station has reported that the cyclone's whirlwinds moved at great speeds close to or exceeding gale force 12.

The cyclone caused damage to life and property. A communique issued by the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee on 17 April reveals that 36 persons were killed, 105 injured, and 14 reported missing; 342 houses collapsed and thousands of others had their roofs blown off; and 38 high- and low-voltage power poles went down, with 6 of them broken.

The Party and People's Committees of Haiphong Municipality have mobilized the people's efforts and the combined strength of the various sectors and echelons to rapidly overcome the cyclone's aftermath and firmly maintain and stabilize production and the people's life. Cadres, workers, and personnel of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Hospital were sent by ambulances of the municipal public health service to the stricken areas to collect all the victims for medical treatment. Dozens of seriously injured persons have received treatment. Nguyen Van Thanh, 17, of Le Thien Village, An Hai District, suffered a broken liver; and he promptly received first aid and a blood transfusion. Mrs Nguyen Thi Ngoat and her husband from Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City, were seriously injured when their parked car was overturned on Route 5; and they have been under intensive care at the hospital.

The various wards of the hospital have arranged sufficient beds and medicines for the injured. Upon learning of the whirlwinds, a number of 6th-year medical students on apprenticeship immediately reported for work at the hospital and joined in giving medical treatment to the victims.

On-the-spot inquiries have revealed that most of the victims suffered injuries because they were staying in houses built of bricks that do not meet the technical standards prescribed by the municipality. Their houses collapsed only minutes after the arrival of the cyclone.

The Power Transmission Corporation, the electricity office, the postal service, and the radio station of Haiphong have upheld their initiative and creativity in overcoming difficulties and the consequences caused by the natural disaster. The trade and grain sectors have promptly mounted relief efforts to help hundreds of families maintain and stabilize their living conditions. Cadres and combatants of the security forces have been sent to the stricken areas to ensure social order and protect socialist property and the people's property.

At Haiphong Port, workers have been overcoming the cyclone's aftermath while firmly maintaining the pace of cargo-handling work. The Haiphong cement plant has restored normal operation of all its furnaces.

CSO: 4209/247

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BETTER MANAGEMENT OF LANG ONG AREA URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum: "Management in the Lang Ong Area"]

[Text] During the past several years, with the development of the movement to achieve a civilized way of life throughout the city, the Lang Ong-Ba Chieu area has been rectified and organized into a wholesome recreational area.

Furthermore, in order to respect the freedom of religion of some people, the local governmental administration has continued to set aside a separate area in Lang Ong for worship by the people. Some of the visitors make offerings of money. In the past, the management of that money was very explicit because it was deposited in a steel box which was inspected every day by the Traditions Department (of the Cultural-Information Section of Binh Thanh Precinct). Recently, such money has not been deposited in a steel box but in a bell which is watched by several people from morning to evening.

That method of management confuses the people, for everyone knows that the remodeling, repair, and utility expenses of that area are paid by the state. If management is lax, it will be difficult to meet expenses and an opening will be created for the appearance of negativism.

Furthermore, at Lang Ong there still exist the evils of geomancy and fortunetelling, at the price of 500 dong or more.

I recommend that the local authorities bring an end to those evils.

Hoai An
(Subward 10, Binh Thanh)

5616
CS0: 4209/219

END